

# MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

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# Missouri Historical Review

Floyd C. Shoemaker, Editor

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## MORE COMMENTS ON THE SOCIETY AND THE REVIEW

I made one mistake when I was Governor (the only one I will admit) and that mistake was that I did not get the Legislature to pass a bill and provide appropriation sufficient to place several copies of the *Missouri Historical Review* in all public schools in Missouri.—FORREST SMITH, Jefferson City.

Your last *Missouri Historical Review*, with Fort Osage both on the cover and on the inside, is real service to folks interested in the development of the West.—WILLIAM L. MCPHERRIN, Kansas City.

Our family enjoys every issue of the *Historical Review*—you certainly do have the wonderful gift of being able to make history "live" . . .—GALEN ADAMS, Kirkwood.

I congratulate you on your fine work in putting over the state marker program. The traveling public will receive much pleasure in visiting those historic sites.—F. C. BARNHILL, Marshall.

It was a pleasure to work in the library of the State Historical Society of Missouri while I was there getting the material on Kit Carson. The cooperation and assistance I received was heart-warming and I appreciate it more than I can express.—CLAUDE GENTRY, Baldwin, Miss.

I have enjoyed being a member of the Society and think it is the best dollar's worth I get for my money. Everything in the *Review* is interesting.—MRS. JOEL J. HAMILTON, Louisiana.

Three years' subscription please, I am still devoted to the *Review*.—MINNIE M. BRASHEAR, Kirksville.

I enjoy reading the *Review* and since receiving it the past year, realize more and more how important and interesting the history of our State should be to all Missourians.—OLIVIA C. BOUDREAU, La Grange.

Congratulations on an outstanding magazine, both as to form and material. Greatly appreciated.—JAMES A. BRUUN, Kansas City.

I hear more and more fine things about the State Historical Society.—WILLIAM C. TUCKER, Warrensburg.

The cover together with the splendid article on your highway program of historical marking over the state surely will make the state "historical marker conscious."—EDWARD C. WRIGHT, JR., Kansas City.

The *Review* is the most informative magazine of its kind that I have ever read.—RALPH MUELLER, Houston.

The State Historical Society is really doing a fine job. Every citizen of the state ought to be a member.—MRS. ELVA HEMPHILL, Springfield.

Compliments and congratulations on your beautiful reproduction of Fort Osage Marker.—MRS. OKLA H. LUCAS, Fayette.

Am enjoying the publications very much as I am a firm believer that knowledge of the past history of Missouri by more people would be conducive to a better citizenry.—G. A. FAULTY, St. Louis.

I am proud to be affiliated with such an organization.—FRANK W. RUCKER, Columbia.

The January issue of the *Review* just came in this morning and I was delighted with its contents, besides the interesting cover showing both sides of the marker of Fort Osage.—GEORGE F. GREEN, Kansas City.

All one needs to do is to advertise Missouri's wonderful State Historical Society. I take pride in it as you do.—MRS. ETHEL MASSIE WITHERS, Liberty.

I take this opportunity to echo the praise of the numerous subscribers to the *Review*. Its very attractive format is worthy of its valuable and interesting contents.—RALPH F. BAYARD, C.M., St. Louis.

I wish someone had told me about the Historical Society some years ago that I might have had the pleasure of receiving all of the publications that I have missed these many years.—W. B. HOWELL, Shelbyville.

The cover of the *Review* for January, 1955, reproducing the Fort Osage marker, is in every respect—typographically, format, color, and subject-matter—the best I have ever seen on any periodical. Congratulations.—MAURICE L. STAFFORD, Mexico City, Mexico.



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## MISSOURI AS THE MISSIONARY OF THE AMERICAN IDEA

BY PAUL I. WELLMAN<sup>1</sup>

It hardly seems fitting that I, a resident of the state of California, should be here this evening addressing a group of Missourians so distinguished, so notable for their attainments, and also so well versed in the history of their own great and wonderful state, upon a phase of that history. Nor, perhaps, will I bring before you overmuch that you do not already know. Yet I, a Californian now, was once a Missourian, and once a Missourian a man is, in a manner, always a Missourian, at least in his habits of thoughts and modes of expression and tradition of life, as the observations on the early days of this state and the West will serve to show. And that conditioning, which produces the true Missourian, friendly, soft-speaking, usually humorous, often easy-going, sometimes not cultured but often magnificently erudite and lettered, an almost invariably pleasant companion so long as he is received with an open hand and a friendly spirit, yet capable when the necessity arises of being terrible as a fighter and an antagonist, gives a man pride in his home state, even when he lives somewhere else, and makes me glad and honored to be here with you this evening.

In beginning this study, one pauses to try to select a typical Missourian as an archetype, and speedily discovers how impossible it is to find in any one human character the qualities which have made and now make up the people of this state. Mark Twain might be cited as a typical Missourian, and he was. But so, in his way, was Jesse Woodson James. One thinks of Eugene Field, the poet, George Caleb Bingham and Thomas Hart Benton, the artists, Dr. F. W. Taussig and Dr. Victor Clarence Vaughan, educators and all native sons of Missouri as representative of their state, but in the same breath come to mind other native sons: General John J. Pershing and General Omar Bradley, who conducted the decisive European campaigns in two successive World Wars; Tex Rickard,

<sup>1</sup>PAUL I. WELLMAN, a native of Oklahoma, has been a long-time resident of Kansas and Missouri and now makes his home in California. Journalist, historian, novelist, scenario writer, and author of many widely read works of historical fiction, Mr. Wellman became familiar with Missouri's history when he served as an editorial and feature writer on the *Kansas City Star*. Among his best-known books are *The Walls of Jericho*, *The Chain*, *The Iron Mistress*, and the recent *Glory, God, and Gold*.

the boxing impresario who brought Jack Dempsey to fame; George Washington Carver, the great Negro research scientist; Kit Carson, the frontiersman; yes, and even Cole Younger and Bob Dalton, the notable outlaws.

And that is to mention only a few of the native sons. But there are others, born elsewhere, who became Missourians in the true sense, and claimed this state as their beloved home. Senator Thomas Hart Benton, "Old Bullion," made his great contribution from Missouri. Alexander Doniphan, Stephen Austin, Charles and William Bent, Josiah Gregg, Joseph Smith, Stephen Kearny, Manuel Lisa, William Rockhill Nelson, Sterling Price, Joseph Orville Shelby, William Clarke Quantrill, Old Bill Williams, John C. Frémont, Joseph Pulitzer, to name only a few, while having their nativity elsewhere, came to Missouri and left their imprint upon the state, while at the same time having its imprint left everlastingly on them.

And in this connection let us not forget that the greatest of all pioneers, Daniel Boone, chose Missouri as his home for the last twenty-two years of his life. He came here broke at the age of 65, in 1799, after Kentucky land sharpers had defrauded him of his hard-won lands by finding his titles defective. The location of his farm, near the little village of Matson, is well known. Again his titles were found to be defective—the old frontiersman found legal technicalities a little difficult to follow—but Congress stepped in and confirmed his possession of 845 acres. Thereupon, his Kentucky creditors once more swooped down on the old man, and forced him to sell his property to satisfy their demands. More than that, they forced him to labor for years at fur trading to finish paying them off, while living with his daughter and son-in-law, Jemima and Flanders Callaway near Marthasville.

When Boone died in 1820, he was buried there in a cemetery lot where his wife previously had been laid to rest. Now comes the aftermath. In 1845, a quarter of a century after Boone's death, Kentucky seemed belatedly to have discovered the debt she owed the man she had driven from her borders. Private persons, including Thomas L. Crittenden and Colonel William Boone of Kentucky, obtained permission for the removal of Boone's body to Kentucky for reburial at Frankfort. Between 15,000 and 20,000 persons witnessed the ceremony of reinterment there on September 13, 1845, but even after that no monument was erected at the

grave where Boone and his wife were supposed to be lying until another 35 years had passed—1880.

I say *supposed* to be lying, for here is a curious story. There is more than a little doubt that Daniel Boone's body was ever taken to Kentucky at all. The circumstances are as follows.

After Rebecca, Daniel Boone's wife, died in 1813, the old pioneer was disconsolate. He foresaw that death would soon overtake him, for he was then 78 years old and beginning to show the effects of the hardships he had undergone. It was at this time that he wrote, "I would rather lay my head on the block than set foot on Kentucky soil again." Missouri was his home, and he wanted it to be his last resting place.

The old man took quite an interest in his own coming funeral. He made arrangements for it, had a headstone carved with Rebecca's and his names on it, and even made with his own hands a coffin of cherry wood, built to his proportions. He kept the coffin under his bed and would sometimes draw it forth and lie down in it to make sure that it still fit him.

But his death did not occur so quickly as he expected. He lived on for seven years until he was 85. Meantime, a stranger, who came to spend a night at the Callaway's, developed a sudden sickness and died in the house. Boone, the kindly old pioneer, gave permission to have the body buried in his lot, and since no other coffin was available, even gave his own cherished self-fitted cherrywood coffin for the stranger's last resting place. The stranger was buried beside Mrs. Boone, the space on the other side being reserved for Daniel.

But when Daniel Boone died in 1820, the year Missouri became a state, it was discovered by the gravediggers that the drainage of the soil was poor on the side he was supposed to occupy next to Mrs. Boone. Therefore, a new grave was dug transversely above the heads of the two graves there existing. Daniel Boone was buried there, in a pine coffin.

When, years later, the Kentucky delegation came to obtain the bodies, nobody seems to have remembered this circumstance. The two graves side by side were exhumed, the body in the remains of a cherrywood coffin being supposed to be that of Daniel Boone, the other that of his wife. They were taken to Kentucky and reburied with appropriate honors.

All this is on the testimony of an old Negro, who years later told of his part in it. He assisted in the burial of Boone, and in the exhumation of the bodies. He did not say anything at the time

about the mistake which he believed had been made; perhaps he felt it appropriate that Boone should remain where he was. And there, he said when he died, the old frontiersman still lay—and still lies, if this be true, while Kentucky has all these years been honoring a stranger whose name is forgotten.

Mind you there are suppositions to all this, but it has some verifications. I wrote an account of this years ago, when I was a member of the staff of the *Kansas City Star*. I received angry letters from Kentuckians not only in Kentucky, but all over the world. Why, I believe that with two more mint juleps, some of them would have challenged me to a duel. But there the story is. I leave it with you for what it is worth.



*Courtesy Kentucky Historical Society*

**Daniel Boone Monument at Frankfort, Ky.**

But to return to our subject. Missouri was settled by frontiersmen, lawyers, religionists, Indian traders, and other disparate elements. They became more or less homogeneous in a

backwoods sort of way. They were basic, somewhat crude, as Mark Twain portrayed them; they chewed tobacco, a fact of which the fastidious Mrs. Frances Trollope made lengthy and dolorous plaint in her *Domestic Manners of the Americans*; when they fought, they abided by no Marquis of Queensbury rules, but gouged eyes, bit off ears and noses, kicked groins, broke arms or backs, anything to win; they had basic honesty, basic loyalty to their country, and a complete scorn of pretensions or affected inequalities in society. It was not until snobbery came in the later waves from New England and tidewater Virginia that there was any recognition of social caste in this state.

It was a bold, adventurous, dynamic population, restless and ever pressing toward the West. And the West soon felt its remarkable influences.

First were the trappers and fur traders, who have been called "the most significant body of explorers ever brought together." The French began it, back in the days of Bourgemon and De Tisne. There were some trappers and traders, such as Jedediah Smith, who

hailed from the East, but the great preponderance of the mountain men and the big fur traders were Missourians by birth or adoption. The list is long: Manuel Lisa, the Chouteaus of St. Louis, the incomparable Kit Carson, Old Bill Williams, James Ohio Pattie, the Robidoux family of St. Louis and St. Joseph, the Bent Brothers, Charles and William, and their partner Ceran St. Vrain, William Sublette of St. Charles, William Ashley of Ste. Genevieve, Old Jim Bridger—their names sound like the blast of trumpets and tuck of drums.

These, and countless lesser lights dared to enter the savage wilderness, sometimes in companies, sometimes in twos or threes, sometimes alone, braving ferocious beasts and still more ferocious Indians, crossing trackless deserts, climbing the highest mountains, working out every water course in their search for beaver and other fur, until the whole western continent, from the Missouri to the Pacific Coast, was known to them from intimate firsthand experience. When the so-called "Pathfinders" like Fremont and Nicollet came along later, they had little to do but follow the paths already familiar and pointed out to them by their Missouri trapper guides. Chittenden said, "No feature of western geography was ever *discovered* by government explorers after 1840; everything was already known, and had been for fully a decade." The trading posts they established, Fort Lisa, Fort Peck, Fort Mandan, Fort William, Fort Bridger, Fort St. Vrain, Bent's Fort, Fort Benton, Chouteau's Post, Trudeau's House, Fort Pierre, and Robidoux Post, to name only a few, dotted the great American wilderness and were the first footholds of the white man in the American West.

And wherever they went those stark old Missouri mountainen carried with them and established the Missouri spirit of independence, equality, and courageous enterprise. Lieutenant George Frederick Ruxton of the British army, who spent some time among them and who was at first shocked to the depths of his Victorian soul by their roughness and lack of discipline, at last was won over by them entirely and wrote of them:

"The free trappers (and most of them were Missourians) were accountable to nobody. Each of them fought his own fight and won the full fruit of his endeavors. Every one a law unto himself and relying upon his own strong arm, they were men picked by nature for great enterprises and great deeds. It was not love of gain for its own sake that drew the free trappers into the wilderness. To them a pack of beaver skins was a mere gambler's stake, to be



squandered riotously after the fashion of Jack ashore. What did compel them to a life of endless wandering and extreme hazard was the sheer lust of adventure and a passion for that absolute, irresponsible freedom that can be enjoyed only in a state of nature.

"And yet it would be a grave error, an injustice, to rate them with mere renegades and desperadoes. The trapper, whatever his faults, was still every inch a man. Bravest of the brave, yet cool and sagacious in the strategy of border war, capable in any emergency, faithful to his own code of honor, generous without limit to everyone but his foes, loyal to the death, frankly contemptuous of luxury and caste and affectation, imperial in his self-respect but granting equal rights to others, there was something heroic in this fierce and uncouth figure who dominated for a time the vast plains and mountains of the wild West."



*Courtesy Current History & Remington  
Art Memorial, Ogdensburg, N. Y.*

#### **Mountain Men Appraise Each Other**

Such was the first wave of Missouri influence which thrust itself into the American wilderness and carried with it the great fundamental American idea of liberty, democracy, and equal opportunity. The trapper's minute knowledge of the West was of practical use in many ways. When Brigham Young selected the Great Salt Lake basin for his people's home, he relied on information derived from the mountain men. In the war with Mexico, the guides of the invading United States Army in New Mexico were men who knew every trail and mountain pass from having trapped them, and when Kearny appeared before Santa Fe he had no trouble, because the people had been virtually won to the American cause by the Missouri fur traders like the Bents, St. Vrain, and Carson who already were living among them. When the California gold rush came, the emigrants followed trails already established, with every water hole and grazing ground known by the trappers. And when the government embarked on the work of exploration, veteran mountaineers always were sought as guides.



But by no means were the fur traders and mountain men Missouri's only emissaries in the Americanization of the West. When, in 1820, Spain rescinded her ban against American immigration, it was Moses Austin, one of Missouri's ablest early financiers, and developers of natural resources, who first made arrangements for a colony in Texas. It was Austin who, coming to Missouri in 1797, developed the lead mining industry at what is now Potosi. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of St. Louis, and when that institution failed in the panic of 1819, he was ruined. Yet he set forth into Spanish Texas, obtained a license as empresario, and established the principles on which American colonists were admitted thereafter. Returning home to Missouri, he died from the exposure of his journey, but his son, Stephen Fuller Austin, who had served in the Missouri territorial legislature, carried on. How many Missourians were included in the famed "first three hundred families" which Austin took into Texas, will never be known, but there were many. Austin and they did much to give the peculiar independent attitude and the remarkable élan to the Texas population, which makes that state the unique commonwealth that it is. And Austin himself, dying in 1836, from his exertions for his adopted country, was rightfully named "the Father of Texas" by no less an authority than Sam Houston.

You know how Texas through the cattle industry affected the civilization of the West, giving it a special flavor which combined with the earlier color of the Missouri fur traders and trappers. But Missouri also made important contributions to the Texas cattle industry. For one thing, it was Missouri's own Gudgell and Simpson who finally bred the Hereford strain to where it became the overwhelming favorite of cattlemen all over the West. Driving across the country, recently, I passed herd after herd of cattle, almost every one of them the familiar red with white face and belly, looking as like as peas in a pod, the uniform fine beef creatures which have taken over the plains and mountains. Every one of those animals can claim descent from the Gudgell and Simpson herd, and particularly from the great bull, Anxiety IV, which established the conformation and prepotent coloration of American range cattle.

But Missouri did a lot more than that to foster the cattle surge. It is interesting, looking over the list of great trail drivers, to find how many had their original roots in Missouri.

Saying nothing of the sons of early Missouri families settling in the Lone Star State, a cursory examination of the book published by the Trail Drivers' Association in 1925 reveals among those trail drivers still living or comparatively recently passed on, the following, all names to conjure with in the days of the great cattle expansion: Mark Withers, William Bennett, John Kritzer, Mose Hays, W. A. Peril, W. M. Shannon, James Madison Chittim, Leo Tucker, J. W. Driskill, Dick Head, Alvis Belcher, Ransom Capps, Andrew Drumm and Captain Jack Potter. There is no way of telling how many riding hands from Missouri went down into the cattle country, but Missouri talk was strong in Texas in those days. These men were empire builders, great opportunists and venturers. Within a little more than a decade they caused the western half of the continent to be occupied by civilization in a manner that required three centuries for the eastern half to be occupied.

One of the most typical figures was Andrew Jackson Potter, born in Chariton County, Missouri, who became famous as Captain Jack Potter, "the Fighting Parson." From the Panhandle to the Gulf his name was a household word. In 1872, a Congressman from Texas said on the floor of the House of Representatives, "Remove your regulars from the garrison on the Texas border; commission Jack Potter, a reclaimed desperado and now a Methodist preacher and Indian fighter, instruct him to choose and organize one hundred men, and Indian depredations along the Texas border will cease." That was what Texas thought of the Missourian, Jack Potter.

But I like best one Potter story which he told on himself. He had trailed a herd from Texas up into Kansas one year when, tired out and alone, he stopped at the dugout of a Kansas granger and asked for accommodations for the night. They welcomed him and gave him supper, but there was only one bed. After a time their two small boys became sleepy, and the couple put them to bed. Jack Potter began to puzzle his brain about how he, the couple, and the boys were all going to sleep in that bed that night. But the grangers after a time picked up the two boys and sat them over in a corner, leaning them against the wall, still asleep. Then they told Potter to take the bed; they were going to spend the night in a wagon outside. Potter turned in, was soon fast asleep, and slept soundly all night; but when he awoke next morning he found himself sitting in the corner with the two little boys, with the man and

woman occupying the bed. Jack Potter always said that he knew that couple was bound to prosper anywhere, even in Kansas.

The story of the Santa Fe trade is well known. From the year 1821, when William Becknell of Arrow Rock pioneered the Santa Fe trail to New Mexico, until practically the time of the building of the railroads, Missouri and Missourians dominated that great traffic which did so much to change the manners and customs of New Mexico from Spanish to American. Becknell, Major Wetmore, the Bents, Josiah Gregg whose *Commerce of the Prairies* is still the great classic account of the trade, Alexander Majors, and the Magoffin brothers, James and Samuel, were a few of the Missourians who established the first effective commercial relations between Mexican territory and the United States. It was their success, incidentally, which stimulated President Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar of the Republic of Texas to send out the ill-starred, tragic Texan-Santa Fe expedition in hopes of wresting the trade from Missouri. The expedition failed, but the fate of its members, many of whom were executed or died in Mexican prisons, did much to secure annexation of Texas by arousing sympathy in the United States, thus precipitating the war with Mexico whereby all of the American Southwest, including New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, California, and Utah became United States territory.

In that war, Missourians distinguished themselves brilliantly. The campaign of Alexander Doniphan and his Missouri Mounted Volunteers is a classic example of off-hand improvisation in soldiering. Left as temporary governor of New Mexico by Stephen Kearny when the latter set off to California, Doniphan provided the new territory with a legal code by the simple expedient of declaring the statutes of the great State of Missouri legal and binding in New Mexico, pacified the Indians with some warlike gestures and some conciliatory words, and then set out for Mexico with about 800 men. To say that they marched would be a misstatement. Rather, they straggled. Discipline was rudimentary, to say the least, and the men, mostly Missouri backwoods boys seeing the world for the first time, were far too interested in the scenery and the girls and far too jealous of their independence and rights to submit to ordinary military regulations. They kept their rifles bright and clean and their ammunition handy, and when a fight was in prospect they went forward right eagerly toward the sound of firing, but otherwise they were less soldiers than skylarking schoolboys.



*Courtesy Princeton University Press*

#### **Camp Washing Day on the Doniphan Expedition**

Lieutenant Ruxton, the peripatetic Britisher, already referred to by me, met the Missouri Mounted Volunteers on the way down toward the Mexican border and wrote of them in the words of a shocked European regular soldier:

From appearances no one would have imagined this to be a military encampment. The tents were in line, but there all uniformity ceased. There were no regulations in force with regard to cleanliness. The camp was strewn with the bones and offal of the cattle slaughtered for its supply, and not the slightest attention was paid to keeping it clear from other accumulation of filth. The men, unwashed and unshaven, were ragged and dirty, and dressed as and how they pleased. They wandered about, or were sitting in groups playing at cards, and swearing and cursing, even at the officers if they interfered to stop it (as I witnessed). Their mules and horses were straying over the country; in fact, the most total want of discipline was apparent in everything.

But after this blast, Ruxton concluded, almost grudgingly, but still truthfully: "These very men, however, were as full of fight as game cocks and shortly after defeated four times their number of Mexicans at Sacramento, near Chihuahua. 'Every man on his own hook' is their system in action; and trusting to, and confident in, their undeniable bravery, they 'go ahead' and overcome all obstacles."

He was right in the latter appraisal. The Missourians—who were called Los Goddammys by the Mexicans because of certain favorite words they used on all occasions—defeated three times their number at Brazitos and four times their number at Sacramento, then they marched across North Mexico, joined General Wool, and finally returned home via the Mississippi River steamboats to be greeted by barbecues, barn dances, and other merry makings after an epic campaign hardly matched in history, which subdued all of northern and western Mexico.

Later on, Abraham Lincoln met Alexander Doniphan. The President was six feet three but Doniphan was an inch taller. Lincoln's remark was: "You're the first man I've ever met who was taller than the stories they told about him."

I need hardly mention the activities of Missourians, including that adopted Missourian, Fremont, in taking over California for the United States. But perhaps I should mention the celebrated Bear Flag which is still the state flag of California. It was devised during Fremont's little military demonstration of 1846 by William L. Todd, a Missourian and a nephew of Mary Todd, who married Abraham Lincoln. Todd evidently had in mind the great seal of his home state, which is thus described by another Missourian, Mark Twain: "The armorial crest of my own state consisted of two dissolute



*Courtesy Bancroft Library, Univ. of Calif.*

**Bear Flag Designed by William L. Todd of Missouri at Sonoma, June 14, 1846**

bears holding up the head of a dead and gone cask between them and making the pertinent remark, 'United, We Stand—(hic)—Divided We Fall.'"

Todd, evidently wishing to avoid any hint that the California bear was unsteady on its feet, put in only a single bear, and no cask at all. That bear, without the cask, still ornaments California's flag, the Fremont demonstration was named the Bear Flag Revolt, and thus the flavor of Missouri still clings to the Golden State.

I will also pass by with a brief mention that other Missouri contribution to the settlement of the West, the Mormon migration, originating in Jackson County, Missouri, pausing at Nauvoo, Illinois, then crossing the plains and deserts to Utah, where it established the remarkable community which has since moulded the destinies and ways of that State and considerable areas surrounding it. The Missouri influence in this instance, of course, was considerably negative. Missouri was the first great colony of Joseph Smith's followers, and the "Mormon War," in which Smith was almost executed, caused the Latter Day Saints to depart in great numbers for Nauvoo, where Smith finally was killed, and thence to Utah. But regardless of the violent disputations occasioned by religious differences, Missouri blood and Missouri independence had a great part in this strange page in history.

One could go on multiplying such instances endlessly. Our own Floyd Shoemaker, in his monumental *History of Missouri*, sums it up better than anyone else. Two of the early governors of California, including the first, Peter Burnett, were Missourians. Three governors of Oregon, including the first, John L. Whiteaker, were Missourians. Two governors of Arizona were Missourians. The first civil governor of New Mexico, Charles Bent, was a Missourian, and the first two military governors, Alexander Doniphan and Sterling Price, were both Missourians. Joseph K. Toole, first governor of Montana, was a Missourian, and two governors of Nevada in the early days came from this state. William Gilpin, first governor of Colorado, was a Missourian too. In fact, ten men from this state were governors of the six mountain states during the period of formation.

I have mentioned the gubernatorial names only to illustrate the dominance of Missouri in the life of the developing West. Missouri laws, speech, and customs prevailed then, and they still flavor the entire great area beyond the Missouri. It is a great constructive

record, a record of which I, as a transplanted Missourian, am very proud, of which each person here present can well be proud.

In closing, I can do no better than quote the words of one who ranks very high among historians of the West, a man who was in his lifetime the opposite number, so to speak, of Floyd Shoemaker, the late great William Elsey Connelley, secretary of the Kansas Historical Society, when he said:

Missouri is a great State. The statesmanship of her Senators gave us the Oregon country. An army of her citizens added an empire to our borders. Missouri was the temporary resting place of the English speaking people in their conquest of the wilderness. In such numbers were Missourians pioneers westward that California, Oregon, Montana, Colorado (and other Western States) were for years little more than Missouri colonies, and in some of them the characteristics of a Missouri community predominate to this day and the political institutions of all were modeled after those of Missouri.

The Missourian is massive of frame, stalwart, kindly of heart, shrewd and forceful in business, enterprising, adventurous, patient, conservative, fearless and daring. He is sanguine and full of resource.

In the achievements of the Missourians there were of necessity men of every stamp. In the intercourse among themselves there arose every human passion. When the history of America comes to be adequately written it will deal chiefly with the events which transpired west of the Appalachians, and the petty annals of New England will become local lore. And when a truly American literature shall rise some hundreds of years hence, it will be the flower of the heroic actions of the pioneers of the West—beyond the Mississippi, largely of Missourians by birth or adoption.



## THE SMALL TOWN IN TWENTIETH CENTURY MISSOURI FICTION

BY EUTOPIA O. BAILEY\*

The purpose of this study is to present a composite picture of the small Missouri town as depicted in the work of Missouri novelists in the first fifty years of the twentieth century. I have based my discussion on the twenty novels and one autobiography<sup>1</sup> that seem to me to depict life in the small towns of Missouri most aptly.

The term "small town" refers loosely to any town or village which is remote from an urban center and serves as a trading or social center for a large farming area. It is generally understood that a place having a population of more than 10,000 becomes a city, but this is not always true. Different states set up different qualifications, and much depends on the type of local government. An example of this is Brookline, a suburb of Boston with more than 50,000 people, which is still a "town"; on the other hand, communities that are really no larger than a village are called cities.<sup>2</sup>

Where it has been possible I have secured and recorded in footnotes the personal statements of the authors concerning the small towns used as locale for their novels.

### TREATMENT OF THE SMALL TOWN IN LITERATURE

A survey of the small towns of Missouri, as portrayed in the twentieth century fiction written by natives of this state, needs to be prefaced by a look into the general background which gave birth

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Pen and ink drawings for Mrs. Bailey's article were made by DUANE LYON, a native of Columbia and a former student at the University of Missouri. He has designed stage sets under the late Wilfred Buckland, and his water color paintings, made in France during World War I, were shown at the University of Missouri Library and in Pittsburg and New York. After making drawings to illustrate the progress of Rockefeller Center in New York City, he studied in France, Italy, and Spain. His present home is in Fulton where he is working on a series of paintings of historic towns in Missouri.

<sup>1</sup>The autobiography of Mary Margaret McBride has been used to verify the realistic portrayal of the small town fair as described by Homer Croy and other Missouri authors. In a letter to me Mary M. McBride says of her book, *How Dear to My Heart*, "It is the way I remember my childhood on a farm and later in Paris, Missouri."

<sup>2</sup>H. O. Hughes, *Building Good Citizenship* (New York, Allyn and Bacon, 1953), pp. 293-95.



to this type of literature and to the conditions which fostered its growth and popularity.

The small town has been the setting of much fiction. This type of fiction took the form of stories of the local folkways, dialects, characters, and scenery of our more picturesque localities. Bret Harte was the pioneer in this field with his stories of the mining districts of California, followed by Mark Twain, Zona Gale, Sherwood Anderson, Sinclair Lewis, Willa Cather, Dorothy Canfield, William Faulkner, Thomas Wolfe, and many others. In fact practically every locality of note possessed a writer to extoll its beauties or peculiarities through the local magazine or some other literary vehicle.

Some of these early local colorists glossed over the roughest phases of life in their particular region, and their village became a cozy, pleasant Elysium. Van Doren says of it:

It seemed too cozy a microcosm to be disturbed. There it lay in the mind's eye, neat, compact, organized, traditional: the white church with its tapering spire, the sober schoolhouse, the smithy of the ringing anvil, the corner grocery, the cluster of friendly houses; the venerable parson, the wise physician, the canny squire, the grasping landlord, softened or outwitted in the end; the village belle, gossip, atheist, idiot; jovial fathers, gentle mothers, merry children; cool parlors, shining kitchens, spacious barns, lavish gardens, fragrant dawns, and comfortable evenings.<sup>3</sup>

Revolt against this romantic village began in 1915 with the appearance of Edgar Lee Masters' *Spoon River Anthology*, a "series of dramatic monologues in free verse, each one spoken by some person buried in the village cemetery—the Hill—in order to interpret and defend his own life."<sup>4</sup> These monologues are character delineations of the filth, greed, and hypocrisy hidden behind the tradition and decorum of the village. In 1920, Sinclair Lewis voiced his protest against the small town in *Main Street*. To him, Main Street is a synonym for narrow provincialism, and village contentment is:

. . . the content of the quiet dead, who are scornful of the living for their restless walking. It is a negation canonized as the one positive virtue. It is the prohibition of happiness. It is slavery self-sought and self-defended. It is dullness made God.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Carl Van Doren, *The American Novel, 1789-1939* (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1947), p. 294.

<sup>4</sup>Walter Fuller Taylor, *A History of American Letters* (New York, American Book Company, 1947), p. 400.

<sup>5</sup>Sinclair Lewis, *Main Street* (New York, Harcourt, Brace, & Company, 1921), p. 265.

Following the trend, numerous writers have used small Missouri towns as locales for novels. Roughly, these writers may be divided into three groups: those who picture the small town as a place of mental stagnation and futile existence; those to whom this same town is an ideal place to live; those in the happy medium group who see, in spite of provincial mediocrity, a certain contentment and satisfaction in small town life.

An example of the first group is Henry Bellamann of Fulton. On the jacket of *Kings Row*, published in 1940, is this statement:

This is the strange and revealing story of a decadent town called *Kings Row*. Here Parris Mitchell and his friends fought a terrible battle against the vulgarity and viciousness of . . . the town doctor, who reveled in bloodshed . . . the district attorney, who never forgot an insult and always got his pound of flesh . . . the town hangman, who lusted for only one thing—new throats to twist out of shape . . . and the father of Cassie Tower, whose unnatural and hateful need for his daughter wrecked both of their lives.<sup>6</sup>

Very few of the Missouri writers picture the small town as a place of romantic perfection as did those of the late 1800's. However, Nancy Clemens in *Under Glass* uses a small Missouri town as the setting for a rather romantic success story in which the boy and girl overcome obstacles, become successful, and live happily ever after in true nineteenth century style.<sup>7</sup>

Most of the Missouri writers belong to the third group and see all phases of the small town and the people who live in them. They see both the immaculate front yard and the dirty alley. The elite, the respectable citizen, the wrongly-born on the other side of the tracks, the good, the bad, and the mediocre rub shoulders in the closely-knit community life. Examples of this group of writers are: Elizabeth Seifert (Mrs. John Gasparotti) of Moberly, Missouri; Homer Croy of Maryville, Missouri; Louise Platt Hauck of St. Joseph; Rose Wilder Lane of Mansfield, Missouri; Fannie Cook of St. Louis; and Mary Margaret McBride of Paris, Missouri. The small towns described by these authors are comparable to those in which they have spent part or all of their lives. Certain universal phases of life in such towns include religious, social, business, and home life of the residents. Before going into these phases, perhaps it would be well to look at the physical aspects of the small town as described in the books under discussion.

<sup>6</sup>Henry Bellamann, *Kings Row* (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1940), Jacket.

<sup>7</sup>Nancy Clemens, *Under Glass* (New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1937).

EXTERNAL ASPECTS

According to Rose Wilder Lane, formerly of Mansfield, Missouri, the external aspects of the small town of today are the only things that distinguish it from the city.<sup>8</sup> Easy methods of transportation have diminished spatial distance, so people travel more and farther from home. Nation-wide electric and gas lines have brought modern conveniences to the natives of these small towns. Newspapers, magazines, radio, and television indicate the metropolitan point of view to residents of small towns. Homer Croy of Maryville, Missouri, suggests in *West of the Water Tower* the change that has taken place in the small town when he describes the automobiles parked in the streets "where once ox teams switched their tails and fought flies."<sup>9</sup>



Drawing by Duane Lyon

Sunday Morning on "Main Street"

Although accents and customs in the small town may differ from those in the city, standards of living are practically the same. The external aspects differ only in size, population, and appearance. As we view the panoramic picture presented by the writers under consideration, we will probably agree with Homer Croy who says of his fictitious Junction City, used as the locale for several of his

<sup>8</sup>Rose Wilder Lane, *Old Home Town* (New York, Longmans, Green, and Company, 1935), p. 25.

<sup>9</sup>Homer Croy, *West of the Water Tower* (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1923), p. 25. In a letter to me Homer Croy states, "The truest and most detailed description of my home town was in *West of the Water Tower*."

novels, that it is like hundreds of other farming towns that have sprung up on the sweeping prairies, on the hillsides, and in the valleys of our country. It is seventy years old or older and owes its existence to farmers who needed a civic and social center.<sup>10</sup>

The majority of these small towns follow one of the two distinct patterns: a long main street of business buildings stretches through the town, or the business district is built around a square containing the courthouse or the city park.

Corinth, the village in *The Calling of Dan Matthews* by Harold Bell Wright, was centered around a long main street running parallel to the railroad tracks.<sup>11</sup> Front Street in North Cotton of Fannie Cook's *Boot-Heel Doctor* was two blocks long.<sup>12</sup> The street itself was also the county highway entering the town from the north and running through it into the country beyond. The highway's width gave the town an oblong semblance of a village square.

Henry Bellamann's *Kings Row*, the little town in his novel of the same name, was built around a courthouse set in a roomy square lawn shaded by large elms and maples.<sup>13</sup> Junction City of Homer Croy's novels was also planned and laid out around a central square and a courthouse. In his description of this square, Croy shows the changes brought about by the automobile after the displacement of the hitching rack and the installation of the parking places:

In the middle of the street, on the four corners surrounding "the square," were barrels filled with cement, and in them were iron standards which said, "Go Slowly," "Keep to the Right," and strung around the barrels were painted signs of homemade construction which said, "No Jay Walking Allowed."<sup>14</sup>

To Rose Wilder Lane, "The heart of town was business blocks surrounding the depot on the north. Often they formed a Square, with the railroad and depot on its fourth side."<sup>15</sup>

<sup>10</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 24.

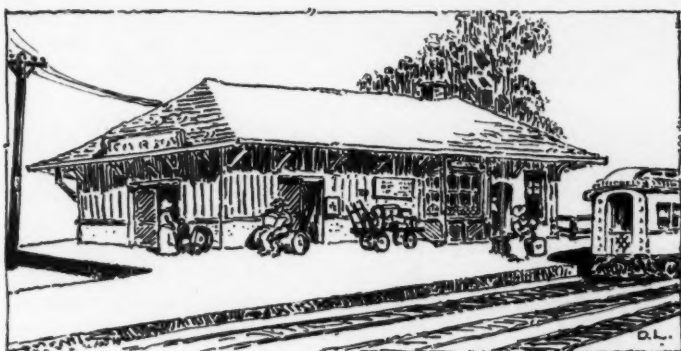
<sup>11</sup>Harold Bell Wright, *The Calling of Dan Matthews* (New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1923), pp. 14-5.

<sup>12</sup>Fannie Cook, *Boot-Heel Doctor* (New York, Dodd, Mead and Company, 1941), p. 32 ff.

<sup>13</sup>Bellamann, *Kings Row*, p. 4.

<sup>14</sup>Croy, *West of the Water Tower*, p. 25.

<sup>15</sup>Lane, *Old Home Town*, p. 10.



Drawing by Duane Lyon

Typical Missouri Small Town Railroad Depot

The tendency of the main streets of these small towns to run east and west is noted by Rose Wilder Lane in *Old Home Town*:

Chance does not explain this universal tendency of American towns. True, the town was built along the railroad. But why was it built north of the railroad? Why did railroads follow the sun?<sup>16</sup>

North Cotton in *Boot-Heel Doctor* is described by Fannie Cook as having this same tendency.<sup>17</sup> In like manner, Corinth of *The Calling of Dan Matthews* grew along the railroad. However, this railroad did not enter Corinth but stopped at its front gate, and the inhabitants left the well-drained, beautiful site chosen by their forefathers and rebuilt in the mud flats along both sides of the "sacred right-of-way," leaving the "Old Town" a mile away for the few Negroes remaining in the vicinity.<sup>18</sup> Thus, the railroad with its depot, the yards, the red station house, and the water tank became the very heart of Corinth:

Every train while stopping for water (and they all stop) blocks two of the three principal streets. And when, after waiting in the rain or snow until his patience is nearly exhausted, the humble Corinthian goes to the only remaining crossing, he always gets there just in time to meet a long freight

<sup>16</sup>Lane, *Old Home Town*, p. 4. Joe W. Kraus, "Missouri in Fiction," *Missouri Historical Review*, XLII (July, 1948), 215 states: "Rose Wilder Lane, a Missourian by adoption, has written about Mansfield, Missouri, in her collection of short stories, *Old Home Town*."

<sup>17</sup>Cook, *Boot-Heel Doctor*, p. 32.

<sup>18</sup>Wright, *Calling of Dan Matthews*, p. 14.

backing onto the siding. Nowhere . . . can one escape the screaming whistle, the clanging bell, and the crashing drawbar. Day and night the rumble of the heavy trains jars and disturbs the peacefulness of the little village.<sup>19</sup>

Along the main street following the railroad and around the square in these rural towns were the buildings housing the business of the town; these were held together in a feeble unity by wooden or cloth awnings extending out from the fronts, overhanging and protecting the sidewalks below. These sidewalks are aptly described by John Breckenridge Ellis of Plattsburg in *Fran* as "a long stretch of wooden sidewalks with here and there a leprous breaking out of granitoid . . ."<sup>20</sup> The wooden sidewalks were built high above the unpaved streets which were a sea of powdery dust in summer and a quagmire of deep mud in winter. First brick and then granitoid or cement replaced these old wooden sidewalks. In Puccoon, the small town setting of *Homecoming* by Elizabeth Seifert, we see the brick sidewalks worn soft and lumpy by hob-nailed boots.<sup>21</sup> Kings Row was modernized to the extent that its principal streets are covered with macadam, a new topping which was dazzling bright in the noonday sun.<sup>22</sup>

In front of the stores on the main street were placed pine-board benches where customers and friends could rest and visit. In fact, it was a surly and unpopular merchant who did not provide these benches. The principal streets of the towns built around a square were these facing this square on all four sides, or perhaps, on just three sides with the railroad tracks and depot facing the fourth side. This type of small town is used as the setting of many of the novels. Henry Bellaman most aptly describes the courthouse in the center of this square:

The courthouse, nobly porticoed and domed, dominated the business section of the town of Kings Row. It had been built before the Civil War, and was a handsome building for a town of four thousand. The floor of the west portico jutted out to make a stand which had been the auction

<sup>19</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 14-16.

<sup>20</sup>John Breckenridge Ellis, *Fran* (New York, Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1912), p. 5. In a letter to me Mr. Ellis states, ". . . my stories of small towns have in the main been composite pictures . . ."

<sup>21</sup>Elizabeth Seifert, *Homecoming* (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1950), p. 87.

<sup>22</sup>Bellamann, *Kings Row*, p. 4. "Kings Row does not exist . . . [It] resembles many towns, . . . but this is neither a picture of an actual place, . . . nor the reporting of the lives . . . of living persons." Prefatory note.

block when the region had sold large numbers of slaves down the river. The huge four-faced clock in the tower kept time with surprising accuracy and the great bell tolled the hours in a deep and drowsy tone.<sup>23</sup>

The courthouse in the square of lawn was surrounded by the business buildings of Kings Row, a town that had advanced with the twentieth century. Culberton's livery stable had been converted into a garage and filling station; cars, auto-tractors, and farm machinery had become an actuality. Even the less prosperous homes were equipped with new types of refrigerator and bath rooms.

Of the various authors considered, Rose Wilder Lane in *Old Home Town* and Homer Croy in *West of the Water Tower* give the most vivid descriptions of the business district surrounding the square. Rose Wilder Lane says of the town in the early part of the century:

The business buildings, of frame and of brick, were one- and two-storied, the lower ones with tall false fronts, and straggling wooded awnings of various shapes and heights overhung the high board-sidewalks.<sup>24</sup>

Several general stores and the drug store fronted the square along with the feed and produce store, the hotel, the pool room, the barber shop, the eating places, and the saloon. Upstairs over one of these



Drawing by Duane Lyon

Fulton's "Nobly Porticoed"  
Courthouse

<sup>23</sup>Henry and Katherine Bellamann, *Parris Mitchell of Kings Row* (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1948), p. 3.

<sup>24</sup>Lane, *Old Home Town*, p. 10.



stores was the G. A. R. Hall; above another one was the Opera House, where at long intervals traveling troupes treated the townspeople to such plays as *East Lynne* and *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Or, they might hear a lecture illustrated with lantern slides, see trained dogs, or hear Blind Boone play the piano.<sup>25</sup>

Two decades later with Guy Plummer, the hero of *West of the Water Tower* by Homer Croy, we see the town of Junction City. We follow Guy into the Pastime Pool Hall, the most glamorous spot in town, where something was always going on; then we go to the depot with its huge signboard announcing the population of Junction City and its nine natural advantages; we join him at the courthouse which stands in the center of the town. Around the courthouse is a great "yard" with trees. It is called "the Square," and in the yard are benches for loafers, a patent water fountain, and an octagonal band stand. We go to the Carnegie Free Library, the First National Bank, and the church with its stained glass windows of the shepherds and haloed angels. We ride with Guy down Main Street, flanked by fluted columns each bearing five frosted globes, past the Owl Drug Store, the fire house, the Ideal Quick Lunch, and the jail:

It [the jail] was a gloomy, red-brick building "backing" up one of the "gullies" which marked Junction City. In the gulley were broken-down fire wagons, discarded sprinkling carts, city graders—the general hodgepodge of changing administrations.<sup>26</sup>

We also pass the water tower, a landmark of Junction City. Coming in on the train, the first thing the passengers saw was this great brick structure on stilts, which housed the town's water supply pumped from some little corn-lands river:

The tower was a town character; the city revolved around it almost as much as around the courthouse or around the Square. Picnic parties were held at its base; boys climbed up the little iron ladder . . . as high as courage lasted and then scratched a chalk mark on the red brick; then the next boy tried to raise it. . . The tower was a city landmark. One lived near the Burlington station, or near the Catholic church, or out by the Chautauqua grounds. The section where Guy . . . lived was spoken of as west of the water tower.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>25</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 10-11. Blind Boone was a Negro piano player from Columbia, Missouri.

<sup>26</sup>Croy, *West of the Water Tower*, p. 64.

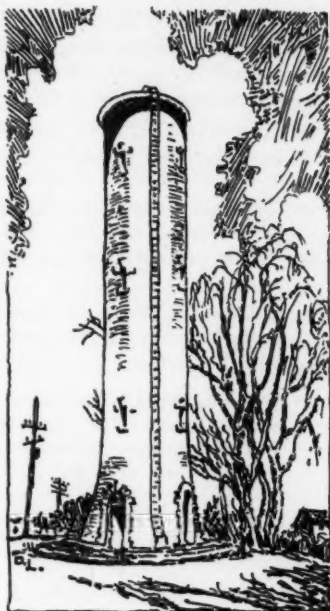
<sup>27</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 65.



Corinth of *The Calling of Dan Matthews* also had its "town landmark." It was a "hideous cast-iron monstrosity," a monument to a native statesman who had won national fame. The smallness and obscurity of Corinth were forgotten in her pride of her statesman. The monument's glory overshadowed broken down sidewalks, dilapidated houses, littered alleys, and unfulfilled dreams of growth and power.<sup>28</sup>

No discussion of the small town would be complete without mention of the school building. Rose Wilder Lane says:

[The] graveyard and schoolhouse [were] set apart from the everyday life of the town. They were places dedicated; one to learning, the other to death . . . The schoolhouse . . . struck you by its superiority to the little country schoolhouses . . . With unconscious symbolism the town stretched from schoolhouse to graveyard.<sup>29</sup>



Drawing by Duane Lyon

Maryville's Water Tower, a "Town Character"

This village school building was two-storied, with unshaded windows spaced regularly on all sides. It sat gauntly in an irregular space of bare trodden earth on which scarcely a spear of grass had survived. Rising from the eaves above the front door and adding to the building's unbalanced height was the cupola (pronounced cupalaw). There hung a large bell which the principal, standing in the entry below, rang at proper intervals. The bell was the clanging, imperative voice of a place severely dedicated to toil, a place where frivolity and play were righteously frowned upon.

The towns themselves, apart from the business sections, are worthy of note. The streets of Junction City are described as tree-

<sup>28</sup>Wright, *The Calling of Dan Matthews*, p. 18.

<sup>29</sup>Lane, *Old Home Town*, pp. 2-4.

lined and straight and regular as a checker-board. The east-and-west streets were named after the Presidents; the north-and-south streets bore the names of trees. An exception to this pattern was Prather Avenue, part of an early trail across the prairie, which jogged unevenly through the town and lost itself in the country.<sup>30</sup>

In Littleburg, Missouri, the setting of *Fran*, the streets were:

. . . a succession of dwellings, each in its yard of bluegrass, maple trees, and whitewashed palings, with several residences fine enough to excite wonder—for modest cottages set the architectural pace in the village . . .<sup>31</sup>

Darcey, the setting of *Young Doctor Galahad* published in 1938, is described by Elizabeth Seifert of Moberly as a small rural town where in the spring:

Tulips parade gaily down the walks, bridal wreath foams in front of every scrubbed porch. The women are getting about their housecleaning, and blankets wave gay banners on every clothesline . . . The houses were all more or less alike, their yards planned on the same pattern; the people themselves bore family resemblances to each other . . . Tony recalled the little pastboard village he had once possessed as a child. Darcey was like that village. Uniform, typical.<sup>32</sup>

These streets were in the nice part of town. Too many times the railroad embankment limited this region where nice people lived. On the "other side of the tracks" was a crisscross of unpaved streets and a jumble of unpainted houses badly in need of repair where the shiftless ne'er-do-wells, the section hands, the drunkards whose wives took in washings, and children that must not be played with all lived.

Rose Wilder Lane pictures the modest cottage of the average citizen in the first quarter of the century:

We lived in little houses of clapboards painted white or yellow, with contrasting color outlining their edges and framing windows and doors . . . These little houses resembled each other as sisters do . . . The utmost that individual taste could do was to vary the pattern of scroll-saw work along their eaves . . .<sup>33</sup>

<sup>30</sup>Croy, *West of the Water Tower*, pp. 65-6.

<sup>31</sup>Ellis, *Fran*, p. 5.

<sup>32</sup>Elizabeth Seifert, *Young Doctor Galahad* (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1938), pp. 2-3. The author stated in a letter to me dated July 30, 1954: "The towns in my books are those known to me . . . But for the purpose of fictional flexibility, they are no one of them exactly, unless specifically mentioned by name, as . . . St. Louis."

<sup>33</sup>Lane, *Old Home Town*, pp. 6-8.

Further description of these modest cottages which "set the architectural pace of the village" depicts the gable-faced street window and the front porch with its ceiling painted blue. This porch was usually furnished with hickory rockers and in summer was decorated with a large fern on a pedestal and house plants in painted tubs, buckets, and cans. Vines grew over the porch, and a path led around to the back where a rain-barrel sat under the eaves-spout. Behind the house were the vegetable garden, the henhouse, the barn (every family had a cow), and the privy.

Inside the house lace curtains hung at the windows. The living room or parlor was papered with fancy wallpaper, and the floor was covered with a flowered ingrain carpet. On the center table were a crocheted doily and a parlor lamp. The shelf below the table held a seashell, a book or two, and a stereopticon with its box of twin pictures. Each rocker had its fancy "tidies" pinned to back and arms. Glass-covered pictures in heavy gilt frames hung on the wall. The organ was still in the parlor, but the "what-nots" were beginning to go out of style.<sup>34</sup>

In contrast to this cottage of the 1920's are the modern ones of the 1940's described in Elizabeth Seifert's later books, *The Doctor Takes a Wife* and *Doctor of Mercy*.<sup>35</sup> They are cozy and small with roomy living rooms containing shelves of books, shiny waxed floors, comfortable furniture, and large picture windows. The kitchens are small, compact, and convenient; bedrooms, bathroom, and closets are built for pleasant everyday living.

From the towns themselves, let us now turn to the people who live in them and look at the various phases of their activities.

#### BUSINESS AND POLITICAL LIFE

Since the primary purpose of the small town is to serve the needs of the surrounding rural community, the activities of both town and country people in the small town have been centered in the business district. The general store was the hub of business activity and still continues as such in the towns which have not been invaded by the chain store. Here the customer could purchase any of the things he generally needed and chat with friends loitering inside or on the pine benches placed by the accommo-

<sup>34</sup>Lane, *Old Home Town*, pp. 6-7.

<sup>35</sup>Elizabeth Seifert, *The Doctor Takes a Wife* (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1952); Elizabeth Seifert, *Doctor of Mercy* (New York, Dodd, Mead, and Company, 1951).

dating merchant on either side of the double doors in the facade of the building. In the early part of the century large black letters on the high, white, false front announced the name of the store; today, glittering neon signs accomplish the same purpose. The large glass show windows flanking the door on each side displayed a hodge-podge of dishes, pans, blankets, shoes, dress materials, school supplies, knickknacks and novelties, all fly bespecked and a little shopworn. Decorations of crepe paper and a few bedraggled house plants had probably been added by the proprietor's wife to satisfy partially her hunger for beauty. One window was sure to contain a large stalk of bananas in varying stages of ripeness suspended by a cord from the ceiling and swaying a little with every slam of the door. Under this was a conglomeration of canned foods, oranges, cabbages, a glass-fronted cookie box, paints and brushes, boxes of hog rings, bolts, pliers, wrenches, and screwdrivers, buckets, milk strainers, scoops, spades, and cans of oil. Dr. "Somebody's"



Drawing by Duane Lyon

#### Wooden Awnings and Benches Mark the General Store

Worm Capsules and hog tonic rubbed boxes with Lady "Someone's" Elixir and Fletcher's Castoria. The seasons changed but not the window display, because the things represented were on the shelves inside the year around.

Such a store was the "Beaverville Emporium" in Beaverville, Missouri, population 347. Beaverville is the locale for Louise Platt Hauck's *Two Together*, the story of a young married couple who

struggle to make a living from the small general store and fail because of the new "Blue and Green" chain store.<sup>36</sup>

Mr. Hornby, who befriended the young Ashboughs in this business venture, made clear to them on their arrival the status of their store:

The town's not your customers—not the bulk of them anyway. It's the country trade that'll make you a living. Folks come in every Saturday to bring their stuff— . . . Eggs, butter and green vegetables to trade for coffee, sugar, and tobacco. You'll find a lot of your business in barter instead of straightout sales like you've been used to in the city probably.<sup>37</sup>

The Ashboughs found their store to be a gathering place for discussions and gossip to which they must listen respectfully and impartially. They acted as manager, clerk, cashier, bookkeeper, delivery boy, mediator, and counselor. In this last capacity Shannon Ashbough helped the boys select gifts for their girl friends, gave advice to the girls about color combinations and materials, and even lent her own clothes as patterns.

Tunce Haywood, the boy who made good and returned as a general to Puccoon in Elizabeth Seifert's *Homecoming*, says:

In our part of the world, the weather had to be mortal bad to keep us country folk from going to town on Saturday. When it was good, no chores on the farm could hold one of us.<sup>38</sup>

Other businesses of the small town are depicted by various authors in their writings. The Pastime Pool Hall in Homer Croy's *West of the Water Tower* was mysterious and alluring with its faded blue blinds:

Inside could be heard the click of balls, the shaking of dice in a leather cup, the clink of money in a machine of chance as the coin bumped against well-calculated pegs . . . On the walls were pictures from the *Police Gazette* of almost naked girls. "Cod" Dugan, the proprietor, was behind the cigar counter, selling chances on a peg board.<sup>39</sup>

In Homer Croy's *Fancy Lady*, part of which was laid in Columbia, Missouri, a poorly painted bird flew across the dirty window of the Bluebird Restaurant. The owner stood behind the combina-

<sup>36</sup>Louise Platt Hauck, *Two Together* (Philadelphia, The Penn Publishing Company, 1932). Joan Hauck Kotary, daughter of the author, says of her mother, "She tried very hard, not to portray any one individual or set locale, but rather a composite picture of a great many people and places."

<sup>37</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 73.

<sup>38</sup>Seifert, *Homecoming*, p. 87.

<sup>39</sup>Croy, *West of the Water Tower*, p. 26.

tion cigar and cash counter, accepting scribbled pieces of paper and money. Tables over which creaked long bladed fans squatted in rows along each side. At the rear was the counter "with the men perched upon stools, their hats on the backs of their heads, carefully preserving the coffee which had spilled into their saucers . . ."<sup>40</sup> A more appetizing place to eat was the bakery where Tunce Haywood went as a boy for a bowl of vegetable soup and a sugar bun:

No food has ever tasted as the food did bought at Swartz's Bakery, served in thick white bowls, set upon the marble-topped tables. In that place there was the warm perfume of cinnamon and hot lard and new bread; a sort of underwater light prevailed. It was a meager shop, with three cakes set upon glass stands within the single showcase, a tray of cookies—big round cookies that sold at a penny apiece—a few loaves of crusty bread, though our women condemned the wife who doomed her man to eating light bread for more than one meal a day. Home made ice cream was to be bought in the bakery, a bowl of soup, and sometimes a sandwich.<sup>41</sup>

The rivalry among small town stores was sometimes friendly; in other instances, it was keen and all the more bitter if the owners were leaders of two factions or cliques in social affairs. This last was true in North Cotton of *Boot-Heel Doctor* where Odin Hattock with his lumber yard and wooden ware factory battled financially and socially with his opponent, Abner Blayne, owner of the large cotton gin.

No picture of a small town would be complete without its mixed local train which chugged once a day in and out of the railroad station unloading and loading merchandise, livestock, and human beings. The town loafers and boys were on hand every time a train came through; nice girls might look on from afar but never venture to the platform in front of the depot. For Tony in *Young Doctor Galahad*, riding the Hilltown local running into Darcey was a new experience:

Cows moored and pigs grunted in the stock cars up ahead. The chairs of the half-baggage, half-passenger car in which they rode were of red plush, soiled and infinitely greasy. The closed, double windows of the coach were gray with smoke and soot. The enameled tin water cooler . . . was the best thing . . . for the propagation of typhoid germs. And as for the single toilet, which men and women passengers both had to use with tact and discretion— . . . The passengers were . . . farmers in muddy boots . . ., three children who paraded the aisles . . ., three Negroes,

<sup>40</sup>Homer Croy, *Fancy Lady* (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1927), p. 14.

<sup>41</sup>Selfert, *Homecoming*, p. 94.

two men, greased and pomaded and tailored to the point of acute discomfort . . . , a woman who wore a fur coat . . . , [and] a woman . . . obviously big with child . . . .<sup>42</sup>

Another rural town institution is the bank, usually one of the first brick or stone buildings to be built in the town. Natives looked with respect and awe on this financial institution where money was handled in such a nonchalant manner, and practically bowed down before the banker and his assistants. It mattered not that these helpers may have received less recompense than a day laborer; they were looked upon as gentlemen and reflected the glory of the banker and his family. Darcey had such a bank, and, when this bank failed, the foundation of the whole town was shaken:

Darcey had always been proud of Jim Taylor and his bank. His word had been the financial law in the town, just as his wife's had been decisive in matters of culture and social deportment. The town had held him aloft on a pillar of business acumen and resource. Now the hands which had raised him pulled him to earth and rubbed filth into his person and name . . . . He was accused of every banking wrong, big and petty . . . .<sup>43</sup>

But even so, Banker Taylor and his family did not lose caste in Darcey. Social position expiated crime in Darcey. "Darcey loves talk. Scandal only increases your—er—piquancy in Darcey. Social Darcey."<sup>44</sup>

Elizabeth Seifert in her stories of hospital life most aptly depicts the small town hospital as fairly replete with up-to-date equipment, housing fifty or sixty beds, and an efficient laboratory, all headed by two or three competent doctors assisted by an intern or two and several nurses. She describes it as a place where "babies are born and old people die"; where surgery is everything from a mashed finger to mastoiditis; where patients are individual human beings whose mental and spiritual problems are taken under consideration for treatment as well as their physical ills; where prices are kept financially within the reach of the people.

These novels show that business and politics were closely interwoven in the small towns described. Generally the political offices of mayor, members of the town board, and the board of education were held by leading business men of the town. In these rural towns, political or party affiliations rarely entered into the

<sup>42</sup>Seifert, *Young Doctor Galahad*, pp. 84-5.

<sup>43</sup>*Ibid.*, pp. 240-41.

<sup>44</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 243.



picture. However, for state and national elections, committee leaders worked diligently for their party, and candidates for office were invited to ice-cream socials, barbecues, and every public event where they could make "stump" speeches eulogizing their party and platform.

Tunce Haywood's father was such a stump speaker, campaigning for himself and for his friends. The general says of him:

He wasn't much of a speaker; he didn't need to be. The speeches ran along a fixed pattern.

"I'm a good Democrat, been one all my life, and my father before me. I was born and raised in Raleigh County, and have its interests at heart."<sup>45</sup>

There were no particular qualifications for the offices in these small towns, but anyone of these three arguments was a "clincher":

First: "I was born in a log cabin . . ." That's the one my father used the time he got himself elected County Clerk.

Second: "As you see, I lost a leg working for the railroad in '98. I can't do a day's work, except at a desk." After World War I, a candidate must have lost that leg, or hand or eye in France.

Third: "Jim Bledsoe's had this office for two terms; I figure it's my turn." That was the argument Pa used when he didn't get elected Collector. Jim Bledsoe had had the shaking palsy ever since Cuba . . . Pa gave his life for the party. It was then, two years after his death, that I first learned he had died of pneumonia after being stabbed at an election ruckus.<sup>46</sup>

As a reward for "Pa's" electioneering for Arb McCourt, who went to Washington as a congressman, young Tunce Haywood received an appointment to West Point. He went to war, distinguished himself, and returned to Puccoon the general for whom an airport was named.<sup>47</sup>

The small town newspaper was used as a vehicle for electioneering. If there was only one paper, the editor was very careful to remain impartial to the candidates; if two, each might sponsor opposing candidates, and the resulting battle in ink often waged fast and furious. The *Blade*, the local paper in *Colonel Todhunter*

<sup>45</sup>Selfert, *Homecoming*, pp. 77-78.

<sup>46</sup>*Ibid.*, p. 78.

<sup>47</sup>The assumption has been made that this airport is the one in Moberly, Missouri, named after General Omar Bradley. In reply to a letter of inquiry, the author said: "As for your question about General Bradley being the prototype in *Homecoming*, perhaps he is . . . Generals, like the doctors I write about, run to type. Given a certain set of circumstances, they act and react in a certain way."



of *Missouri* by Ripley Saunders, is an example of the furor started by newspaper support, when Dick Coutrill, editor, supported Colonel Strickland for governor against Colonel Todhunter's choice, Steve Yancey. In contrast to Pa Haywood of Puccoon, Colonel Todhunter's political speeches were oratorical masterpieces of the old school of elocution.<sup>48</sup>

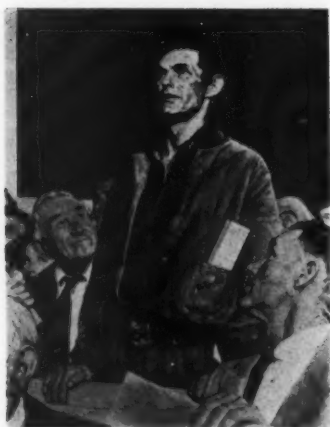


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A Missouri Country Editor's Office, H. J. Blanton, by Norman Rockwell

In order to select or nominate candidates for smaller town offices, a form of town meeting called mass meetings were held at a stated time prior to the date set for the elections. Here names were proposed, voted upon, and later printed on ballots to be presented to the people on election day. If the town was large enough to warrant worthwhile salaries to the officials, candidates entered their names in the race and did some campaigning. In the small towns these positions were only honorary ones. In many cases these town meetings were social occasions as well as business affairs, especially if a town issue was to be settled. Leading citizens sat on the platform, the most important one presiding, local talent provided a program—the male quartette or “Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight” elocutioned by a fair young lady, followed by speeches about “our fair city.”

<sup>48</sup>Ripley Saunders, *Colonel Todhunter of Missouri* (Indianapolis, The Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1911), *passim*.



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"Freedom of Speech" by Norman Rockwell

Many political decisions were reached and state-of-nation discussions were held at informal gatherings in the barber shop, pool hall, hotel lobby, on the courthouse square, in private homes, or on their front porches.

In Darcey, Elizabeth Seifert depicts the corruption in small town politics when she discloses: the paid protection of Mattie Jordan, the Negro abortionist; the ignoring of the evil and unhealthy conditions of Cypress Flats, and the "other side of the tracks" section of Darcey because of the rent and profit that found its way into the pockets of the leading citizens; the dis-

interest in the prevention of the health program suggested by Dr. Tony for political as well as personal reasons.<sup>40</sup>

The presence of corruption in politics is not peculiar to small towns or situations there. It is more a result of the self-seeking and opportunism which can be found in some individuals in communities of any size. Volumes have been written about big city machines, and one might expect that small towns would have their percentage of demagogues. Personal motivation cannot be excluded from the business and political life of the small town. A man's business, his political affiliations, his religious beliefs, and his social obligations are so closely interwoven as to be inseparable. The influence of one phase upon the other is not always for the worse as suggested in the corruption of politics in Darcey but also combines to result in the growth, progress, and many high standards of living in the small towns.

<sup>40</sup>Selfert, *Young Doctor Galahad*, *passim*.

This is the first of two articles on "The Small Town in Twentieth Century Missouri Fiction."

## MISSOURI'S NEW PROGRAM FOR HIGHWAY HISTORIC MARKING

DIRECTED BY FLOYD C. SHOEMAKER\*  
INSCRIPTIONS COMPILED BY RUBY M. ROBINS\*\*

### PART II

Missouri's first state-wide highway historical marker program was initiated in a resolution presented by General Paul M. Robinett of Mountain Grove at the 1947 Annual Meeting of the State Historical Society of Missouri. General Robinett's resolution, which was adopted, requested the Executive Committee of the Society to consider the inauguration of a state-wide historical marker program with special reference to highway marking. At the 1948 Annual Meeting, the Executive Committee reported favorably on the Robinett resolution and the Executive and Finance committees were asked to continue their efforts toward implementing a marker program.

In 1951, Governor Forrest Smith approved the appropriation made the Society by the 66th General Assembly which carried provision for a marker program. Earlier, a request for a special appropriation for the project was not allowed by the 65th General Assembly in 1949. With the budget appropriation, it became the Society's duty to select the sites to be marked, buy the markers, and write the inscriptions. By agreement with the State Highway Commission, that body became the agency for obtaining and preparing a specific location for the marker, installing it, and maintaining both the marker and location.

Surveys of marker practices and experiences of other states show that markers strung along the edge of the highway cannot be read in speeding cars and are a traffic hazard. To solve these problems of highway historical marking, Missouri has adopted the accumulative or area marker located in a turnout or roadside park.

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Missouri's markers are of cast aluminum alloy with a baked national blue enamel finish. The markers measure 54 by 72 inches, are surmounted by the state seal in color, and carry the inscription on both sides in 1½ inch gold leaf lettering. Research has shown this type marker to be easy to maintain and to be highly durable and attractive.

The inscriptions are written in abbreviated style to suit the space limitations of the marker. Each inscription, as it was written, was sent to a local historian in the area covered by the marker for comment and suggestion, and much valuable help was given the marker program by these interested people.

Markers completed during the first biennium (1951-1953) of the Society's marker program are: Altenburg, Arrow Rock, Boonville-Franklin, Daniel Boone and Gottfried Duden, Cape Girardeau, Columbia, Fort Davidson, Fort Orleans, Fort Osage, Gallatin, Independence, Jefferson City, Joplin, Kansas City, Kirksville, Lexington, Liberty, Louisiana, Mark Twain (Birthplace, Florida, Mo.), Neosho, New Madrid, Rolla, St. Charles, St. Joseph, St. Louis, Ste. Genevieve, Springfield, and Trenton.

The inscriptions on the first nine of these markers were published in the January *Review*. The cover picture of that issue featured the Fort Osage marker, the first to be erected by the State Highway Commission. This installment includes inscriptions on the next ten markers. Carried at the bottom of each side of the marker, but not reproduced here, is the information, "Erected by State Historical Society of Missouri and State Highway Commission, 1953." A line is here used to separate the two sides of the marker inscription.

#### GALLATIN

This Grand River town, platted in 1837 as the seat of Daviess County, is named in honor of Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, 1801-1813. Settlers were in the area as early as 1830 and in 1836 the county was formed.

Adam-ondi-Ahman, 5 miles northwest, was settled by the Mormons on direction of Prophet Joseph Smith, 1838. The name is said to mean "Adam's Consecrated Land," for here, according to Smith, Adam blessed all the patriarchs before his death. At this place, also known as "Adam's Grave," Smith announced the discovery of the altar, on a nearby hill, where, he said, these ancients worshipped. Hostilities broke out between the Mormons and the anti-Mormons and a sharp skirmish took place in Gallatin. In 1839,



Hubert Long

**Adam-ondi-Ahman with Grand River Valley in Background**

when the Mormons were expelled from Missouri, Adam-ondi-Ahman was abandoned.

Established in Gallatin were the Daviess County Female Academy, chartered in 1849, and Daviess County Academy and Masonic Hall, chartered in 1855. In 1893, Grand River College was moved here from Edinburg, in Grundy County.

Gallatin, settled on land ceded the U. S. by the Osage Indians, 1808, and by the Saux, Fox, and Iowa tribes, 1824, serves a fertile agricultural area of the Green Hills Region of North Missouri.

Nearby is Grand River, called by the Indians Nischma-Honja and by early French writers Rivière Grande. This chief river of north Missouri has eroded a rock-walled valley paralleling the valley, a few miles east, which before the glacial age carried the waters of the north, now the Missouri River, to the south.

Gallatin was the scene of the trial of Frank James, elder brother of Jesse, after he voluntarily surrendered to Gov. Thomas T. Crittenden on charges of participating in a holdup of a train near Winston to the southwest. The trial, 1882, highlighted by the appearance of Confederate Gen. Joseph O. Shelby as a defense witness, ended in an acquittal for Frank James.

Here lived A. M. Dockery, Governor of Missouri, 1901-1905, and Joshua W. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce of U. S., 1918-1921.

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*The Gallatin marker stands in a highway turnout at the Daviess Country Club golf course, one mile west of Gallatin. State Highway 6.*

## INDEPENDENCE

Independence, famed "City of the Trails," was for two decades the starting point of the great western trade and travel routes to Santa Fe, Oregon, and California. Settled mainly by Southerners on land ceded the U. S. by the Osage Indians, 1825, it is built on the site chosen, 1827, for the seat of Jackson County, organized, 1826, named for Andrew Jackson, 7th U. S. President.



*Painting by Walter de Maris. Osborne Co. Copyright.*

**Westward March of America—The First Mail Stage to Santa Fe Leaving the Old Courthouse, Independence, Mo., 1850**

Trader, settler, and gold seeker traveling overland or by boat to the nearby Wayne City or Blue Mills landings outfitted here. Washington Irving called Independence the "utmost verge of civilization," 1832, but by 1849 it was losing to Westport, up the trail.

Over 1,200 Latter Day Saints (Mormons) settled here, 1831-33, led by Joseph Smith, who declared this region the new Zion. Anti-Mormon hostility brought conflict and their expulsion from the county.

In the Mexican War, 1846-48, the county supplied Co. A of Doniphan's regiment of Missouri volunteers. William Gilpin, later first governor of Colorado Territory, but then of this town, was regimental major.

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Early settlers called this region the Blue Country. Expressive of their pleasure in clear springs, bright sky, and prairie haze are many local names using this word.

Independence, within the orbit of Union control during the Civil War, was twice held by Confederate troops. In 1863 Union General Thomas Ewing, by military order, evicted rural residents of this and other border counties to curb guerrilla warfare. The devastating cruelty of this action is shown in George Caleb Bingham's painting "Order No. 11," which he began here, 1865.

Here is the "Summer White House," home of Harry S. Truman, U. S. President, 1945-53, first from Missouri and second born west of the Mississippi. Among other places of interest are the Memorial Building; replica of first courthouse; and Auditorium of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints.

Josiah Gregg (1806-1859), author of "The Commerce of the Prairies," classic history of the Santa Fe trade, lived here, as did Lilburn W. Boggs, lieutenant governor of Missouri, 1832-36, and governor, 1836-40.

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*The Independence marker stands in Slover Roadside Park, north of Independence. U. S. Highway 24.*

#### JEFFERSON CITY

The capital of Missouri, officially named the City of Jefferson in honor of the third U. S. President, is built on a site chosen by the First General Assembly, 1821, for a seat of government. St. Charles, until 1826, was the temporary capital while the new town was established here. The first statehouse here burned, 1837, the second, 1911. Today's magnificent capitol, completed 1917, is built of native Carthage marble.

The capitol is famous for its paintings, sculpture, and murals which highlight the historic role of Missouri as Frontier State; Gateway to the West; Mother of the West; and agricultural and







The first post office, 1840, was named Blytheville in honor of a Cherokee Indian, Billy Blythe.

Lead, discovered by Neosho miner David Campbell while visiting William Tingley, 1849, attracted settlers mainly from the Ozarks, though real development followed the Civil War. In 1870 E. R. Moffet and J. B. Sergeant sank the first bonanza shaft on Joplin Creek, precipitating a mining boom.

Soon rival interests established the town of Murphysburg on the west and Joplin City on the east of Joplin Creek. The two towns were joined briefly as Union City, then as the City of Joplin, 1873.

Zinc ore (blackjack), discarded at first, became more valuable to mine than lead. By 1890 Joplin held national recognition as a lead and zinc producer. Capt. E. O. Bartlett's process for making sublimed white lead contributed to the expanding prosperity.

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Joplin is in a resort area of spring-fed streams, rugged mountains, and deep valleys named for its beauty and popularity the



**Joplin with Smelter Hill in the Background**

Ozark Playgrounds of Missouri. The city lies in both Jasper and Newton counties.

Often called the "Capital of the Empire District," Joplin is an industrial, commercial, transportation, and distributing center for parts of 4 states. Among many factors making Joplin an industrial

and wholesale point are "Smelter Hill," where much Tri-State ore is converted into commercial products; vast truck-in stockyards; and a distributing center for electric power.

Nearby Webb City, also founded on lead and zinc, turned to diversified industry at the end of the first World War. Carterville, another boom town, declined after that war. In the area is abandoned Oronogo Circle Mine, said to have had an output valued at 30 million dollars.

Outstanding Tri-State Mineral Museum is in Schifferdecker Park. In Joplin was home of John M. Malang, noted leader in Missouri's highway development.

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*The Joplin marker has not been installed at this time.*

#### KANSAS CITY

At the confluence of the Missouri and Kansas (Kaw) rivers, on the great bend of the Missouri, longest of U. S. rivers, this famous city of the vast Missouri Valley was first incorporated, 1850, as the Town of Kansas. The first white man known to have viewed this magnificent location was the French explorer De Bourgmond, 1714. Among trappers who later frequented the area was Daniel Morgan Boone, son of the pioneer. The Lewis and Clark Expedition camped



*Studna Photo*

**Kansas City Skyline Showing Bend of the Missouri and Mouth of the Kansas River**

here, 1804, and the first steamboat to pass, 1819, was the "Western Engineer."

Kansas City is an outgrowth of Francois Chouteau's fur trading post, first permanent settlement, 1821, and the town of Westport, established by J. C. McCoy, 1833. Since 1899 a part of Kansas City, Westport, for two decades, was an outfitting center and, for a time, terminus of the Santa Fe Trail.

The Town of Kansas was first laid out, 1838. As immigrants, to what is now Kansas, and traders outfitted here, the town grew. By 1857 it was the Santa Fe Trail terminus and by 1860 the dominant river town and outfitter to western trader and settler.

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Kansas City, continental railroad and air travel center, famous livestock and grain market, huge industrial and food processing point, in 1860 had under 5,000 population.

During the Civil War, the city languished under Union occupation in an area almost depopulated by military order and guerrilla warfare. The Battle of Westport, October 23, 1864, ended the Confederate cause in Missouri. In this "Gettysburg of the West," 20,000 Federals commanded by Pleasanton and Curtis defeated 9,000 Confederates led by Price, Shelby, and Marmaduke, in bitter conflict. The site is marked in Loose Park.

In 1865 the Missouri Pacific R. R. reached this point, and here the Missouri River was bridged for the first time, 1869. Now six bridges cross the river here.

Among points of interest are the Nelson Gallery of Art; Liberty Memorial; Proctor's "Pioneer Mother Group" and Dallin's "Scout" in Penn Valley Park; City Hall Observation Roof; Kansas City Museum; Swope Park Zoo; Univ. of Kansas City; Rockhurst College; Art Institute; Lookout Point; and Cliff Drive.

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*The Kansas City marker stands in a highway turnout at Blue Springs, 30 miles east of Kansas City. U. S. Highway 40.*

#### KIRKSVILLE

Kirksville, distinguished as the site of Missouri's first State teachers college and the world's first college of osteopathy, was settled by pioneers mainly from Kentucky and Tennessee about 1828. First known as Long Point, then as Hopkinsville, the town

took the name of Kirksville in honor of early settler Jesse Kirk, when it became the seat of Adair County, 1841.

Northeast Missouri State Teachers College was founded as the First District Normal School, 1870, when the legislature provided for normal schools north and south of the Missouri. Adair Co. and Kirksville won the north school with a bid including Joseph Baldwin's North Missouri Normal which he had opened, 1867, in the old Cumberland (Presbyterian) Academy, chartered, 1861.

Andrew Taylor Still (1828-1917), founder of osteopathy, opened the American School of Osteopathy, 1892. This school combined with the 1922 Andrew T. Still College of Osteopathy and Surgery, 1926, to form the Kirksville College of Osteopathy and Surgery. On the campus is Still's log cabin birthplace, moved here from Jonesboro, Va.

Kirksville, a city of the fertile prairies, founded on land that once belonged to the Sauk, Fox, and Iowa Indians, serves north central Missouri as an educational, hospital, and osteopathic center. This is a financial, wholesale, and manufacturing point for a poultry, livestock, and grain crop area.



**Kirk Memorial**

Memorial Park here commemorates the Battle of Kirksville, a Civil War action of Aug. 6, 1862. The Federals under Col. John McNeil routed the Confederates under Col. John C. Porter. Also in the park is the site of old Cumberland Academy, antecedent institution of the teachers college.

Memorials on the campus of the teachers college are a statue of Joseph Baldwin and the Kirk

Memorial Building honoring John R. Kirk college president (1899-1925), leader in public school organization and teacher training. A memorial student loan fund honors Eugene Fair (president 1925-1937), for his state educational leadership.

In Kirk Memorial is the noted Violette Museum, named for history professor E. M. Violette who began the collection.

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*The Kirksville marker stands on a tract of ground, to the north of Kirksville, donated in memory of George England by his family. U. S. 63 and State Highway 6.*

LEXINGTON

Lexington, on the bluffs above the Missouri, grew up around Jack's Ferry, 1819, to become by 1860 one of the great river ports of the State. Prosperous river trade and agricultural richness of the area made the town a commercial center, an outfitting point for emigrants West, and an educational and financial metropolis. Lexington became the seat of Lafayette (then Lillard) Co., 1823.

Here were established a U. S. Land Office, 1823; a fifth Branch Bank of the State of Missouri, 1845; and offices of the great freighting firm, Russell, Majors, and Waddell, in 1850's. The proud roll of early schools lists the first college founded by Masons in the world, Masonic College, opened 1848; Baptist Female College, chartered 1855; Elizabeth Aull (Presbyterian) Seminary, 1859; and Central (Methodist) College for Women, 1869. Today's noted Wentworth Military Academy was founded, 1880.

Many lovely ante-bellum homes reflect Classic-Revival design of the courthouse, built 1847-1849. The cannon ball embedded in courthouse column is relic of Confederate victory in the 1861 Battle of Lexington.



Massie—Mo. Res. Dir.

Lafayette County Courthouse

In 1861, Lexington was early regarded as a strategic military prize and was occupied by Union troops to prevent the State Guard forces north and south of Missouri River from uniting. Gen. Sterling Price moved on Lexington to break this Federal control and a bitter three-day battle ensued, Sept. 18-20, 1861, culminating in an attack called the Battle of the Hemp Bales. The Federals under Col. J. A. Mulligan were defeated.

Among points of interest are Lexington Battlefield; Anderson House, 1853, site of violent encounters while used as a battle hos-

pital, now a public, historic house museum; replica of Masonic College Hall; Machpelah Cemetery and grave of first settler Gilead Rupe; "Madonna of the Trail" monument by F. C. Hibbard, one of the 12 in U. S., erected by D. A. R. to mark National Old Trails Roads; Episcopal Church, a Gothic-Revival chapel, built 1848; and Public Library and Historical Association, housed in former Cumberland Presbyterian Church, built about 1840.

Near Lexington Bridge, completed 1925, the side-wheeler Saluda exploded in 1852. Most of the passengers, Mormons, perished.

*The Lexington marker has not been installed at this time.*

#### LIBERTY

Early border town, prominent trading and outfitting center, and one of the farthest northwest of U. S. towns to be founded on southern culture and economy. Settled about 1820, mainly by southern pioneers, the town became seat of justice for Clay County, 1822.

Many settlers of northwest Missouri and the far West outfitted here, as did caravans during the '49 Gold Rush. Liberty Landing, 4 miles south, was an important Missouri River port. Nearby is the Liberty Bridge.

The Mexican War, 1846-1848, with promise of southwest territory and trade, was popular in Missouri, and the State raised 1358 troops. Alexander W. Doniphan of Liberty led the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers on a brilliant expedition covering 3,600 land and 2,000 water miles in 12 months, highlighted with victory at Battle of Sacramento, 1847. Doniphan's grave is in Fairview Cemetery.



William Jewell Hall

William Jewell College was chartered, 1849, under Baptist sponsorship. On the school's "Campus of Achievement" is Jewell Hall, a fine example of Classic-Revival architecture. The College maintains a museum.

The site of the U. S. Arsenal at Liberty Landing, raided in 1855 by pro-slavery men, recalls the Kansas-Missouri border disputes over the extension of slavery. The arsenal was raided again, April 1861, constituting the first civilian Civil War hostility against the Federal government in the State. During and after the War, the area suffered greatly from guerrilla and outlaw depredations.

Jesse James (1847-1882), America's most fabulous outlaw, was born near Kearney, 10 miles northeast. Jesse and his brother Frank were members of Quantrill's Confederate guerrilla band.

Excelsior Springs founded in 1880, famous spa of the Midwest, with its unusual Hall of Waters, is 15 miles northeast. North Kansas City, an industrial expansion, founded, 1912, by a development company, is 12 miles southwest. Near Excelsior Springs is the pre-Civil War Watkins Woolen Mill, and near Liberty is "Multnomah," home of Indian agent Major John Dougherty (1791-1860).

In Liberty is the site of the jail where Mormon Prophet Joseph Smith was held, 1838.

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*The Liberty marker has not been installed at this time.*

#### LOUISIANA

Louisiana, early Mississippi River port, known for the Delicious apple developed here and grown throughout the world, was settled, 1817, when John Bryson preempted land near the confluence of the river and Noix Creek. A year later Samuel Caldwell and Joel Shaw from Kentucky founded the town on land bought from Bryson.

The pioneer Stark cabin was moved here from the nearby hills, restored, and opened as a museum, 1952, to honor Horticulturist James Hart Stark who built the cabin. The orchard he planted, 1816, with grafted scions brought from the family's Kentucky orchard, considered the first of grafted apple trees west of the Alleghenies, has become known under his descendants as one of the oldest and largest commercial nurseries in the world. Here are



**Stark Pioneer Cabin**



carried on many of Luther Burbank's experiments. The Stark Nursery obtained first patent granted a fruit, 1934.

Settlers were in the general vicinity of Louisiana as early as 1810, and some 2 miles southeast a D. A. R. monument marks the site of Buffalo Fort where 25 families took refuge during the War of 1812.

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Prominent supply stop for pioneers to the Salt River Country, the city flourished as a river port until the coming of the railroads. Louisiana early became a trade and industrial center.

Laid out the year Pike Co. was organized, the town served as county seat until 1824. Centrally located Bowling Green succeeded as county seat. The slang term "Pike" or "Piker" derives from this county and came into use to identify natives of the region who joined the '49 Gold Rush. The county is named for Explorer Zebulon M. Pike.

Here lived Lloyd C. Stark, Governor of Missouri, 1937-1941. John B. Henderson (1826-1913) U. S. Senator, promoter of the 13th and 15th Constitutional Amendments, had law offices here. Champ Clark (1850-1921), Speaker of U. S. House of Representatives, had law offices and taught here before making his home in nearby Bowling Green. Scientist R. R. Rowley (1854-1935) taught here.

The third Missouri railroad bridge across the Mississippi opened here, 1873. Champ Clark Highway Bridge was dedicated, 1928.

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*The Louisiana marker stands on the Stark Pioneer Cabin grounds in Louisiana. U. S. Highway 54.*

#### MARK TWAIN

Mark Twain (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) was born in the nearby village of Florida, Nov. 30, 1835. His birthplace was given to the Mark Twain Memorial Park Association by M. A. Violette, 1924, and is maintained as a museum. The two-room clapboard house was rented by Twain's parents, John M. and Jane Lampton Clemens, upon their arrival here from Tennessee, 1835. Before it was moved to the park, 1930, it had been moved once before and had seen use as a printing office, grain storage shed, and cow shelter.



Twain spent many summers on his Uncle John Quarles' farm nearby here after his parents moved, in 1839, to Hannibal, Mo. It was from his boyhood in Hannibal and here that he drew material for *Tom Sawyer* and *Huckleberry Finn*.

In 1853, Twain left a job on his brother Orion's Hannibal newspaper to become a printer, a Mississippi River pilot, and a miner, writer, and lecturer in the West, where he adopted the pen name, Mark Twain (two fathoms—a river measure). In 1870 he married Olivia Langdon. He died April 21, 1910, and is buried in Elmira, N. Y.



**Mark Twain Birthplace before Removal to Park**

Mark Twain State Park, beautiful tract of woodland along the South Fork of Salt River, was given the State, 1924, by the Mark Twain Memorial Park Association, formed by the country editors of northeast Missouri, 1923. The State has added to the original gift.

The Brighurst bust of Twain in Florida was erected by the State, 1913. In Hannibal are the State statue of Twain by Hibbard; his statue of Tom and Huck; the Mark Twain Museum and Home; Becky Thatcher House; Mark Twain Cave; and other sites. In Florida's cemetery are buried Twain's sister and other relatives.

Located at Perry, to the southeast, is the Mark Twain Research Foundation and its collections. The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, has a noted collection of Twain's writings and a file of Hannibal newspapers on which he worked.

It is of interest that General U. S. Grant's first assignment of the Civil War brought him to Florida, July, 1861. He was looking for Col. T. A. Harris who had withdrawn.

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*The Mark Twain marker stands in Mark Twain State Park. State Highway 107.*

*This is the second of a series of articles on Missouri's New Program for Highway Historic Marking. The next in the series will appear in the July Review.*



The quiz form of the historical feature articles continues in its second year with the three releases in this issue. These sketches were distributed to newspapers throughout the State in December, January, and February. Missourians from every walk of life are the subjects in this series, the only criterion for selection being outstanding contribution to the history of the State. The object of the series is to help Missourians become acquainted with their forerunners and appreciate more fully their heritage.

Under my editorship the first two articles were written by Miss Mary E. Ducey, and the last one is by John A. Borron.

The portrait used in the first sketch is from *Harper's Weekly* of May 8, 1858, and the companion picture is reproduced through the courtesy of Gerald Massie of the Missouri Resources Division. Original canvases of the illustrations for the second article are owned by the Kansas City Public Library and the State Historical Society in that order. Illustrations for the last article were obtained through the courtesy of the Reverend Mother Angela McCabe, RSCJ, of the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Clayton and Mother Superior Katharyn Curtin of the Academy of the Sacred Heart in St. Charles.

References accompany each article for those who may wish to read further.

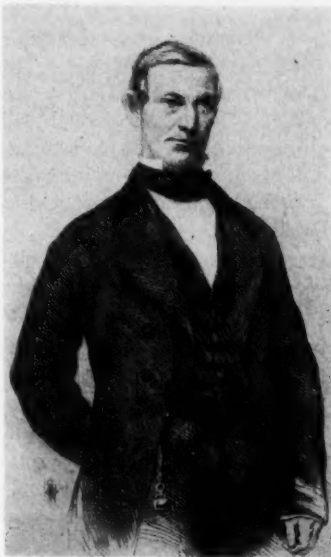
**THIS MISSOURI SAWMILL BOY WON FAME AS AN ORATOR**

*Released December 9, 1954*

From a Lewis County sawmill, this Missourian rose to a seat in the United States Senate. Do you know his name?

1. *Was he a native Missourian?*

A. No, he was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1817. In 1836 he moved to Monticello in Lewis County, Missouri, where he and his brother (later a brigadier-general in the Confederate Army) ran a sawmill. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1840.



**The "Absolutely Neutral Missourian"**

2. *What was his start in public life?*

A. In 1845, he was a delegate to the state constitutional convention. He was elected to Congress in 1846 and again in 1848. A states' rights and proslavery Democrat, he planned and led the revolt against Thomas Hart

Benton, the veteran Missouri senator. In 1853, he was appointed *chargé d'affaires* to Colombia, South America, but the position was too monotonous for him, and he soon returned to Missouri.

3. *How did he gain a national reputation?*

A. He was again elected to Congress in 1856, but before he could take his seat, the legislature appointed him to fill an unexpired term in the United States Senate. Here he served from January, 1857, to March, 1861. His senatorial career was brilliant. "No man among his contemporaries had made so

profound an impression in so short a time," wrote James G. Blaine. No one could surpass him as a reasoner or excel him as an orator, and few equalled him. He was one of the few senators who could stand up against Stephan A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" of Illinois, and in 1859 he defeated Douglas in a memorable debate. He was the champion of the slave interests, and participated in every important debate on the slavery question.

His term as senator expired on March 3, 1861, and he hoped for re-election. However, the legislature dropped him because of his sentiment favoring secession and chose a more moderate man. Strangely enough, when war broke out the "radical" secessionist continued living quietly in St. Louis, while the "moderate" senator joined the Confederate Army. After practicing law in St. Louis, he died in 1870 and was buried in Canton, Missouri.

4. *Why was he called the "Absolutely Neutral Missourian"?*

A. He was put under parole by Union men to quiet his secession activities. He therefore refused to go south with the Lewis County secessionists, who then put him under parole from their side by requiring an oath "not to take up arms against the Confederate states during the war."



*Massie—Missouri Resources Die.*

**A Sawmill Gave This Future Senator His Start**

5. *For what is he famous?*

A. He represented the slave interests of Missouri and became the leader of the Southern senators. He is sometimes called "Missouri's greatest orator." An eminent statesman of the period testified that "he was a very strong debater. He had peers, but no master, in the Senate." There were few who could approach him in debate; his logic, careful preparation, and readiness of repartee made him an exceedingly dangerous antagonist. His tall, thin figure, sharp features, and clear voice gave him a commanding appearance not unlike that of Henry Clay.

6. *What was his name?*

A. James Stephan Green.

[References: W. V. N. Bay, *Bench and Bar of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1921), pp. 521-525; Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1942), VII, 549-550; Howard L. Conard, editor, *Encyclopedia of the History of Missouri* (New York, 1901), III, 99-100; James F. Green, "James S. Green," *The Missouri Historical Review*, XXI, No. 1 (Oct. 1926), 41-44; *History of Lewis, Clark, Knox, and Scotland Counties, Missouri* (St. Louis, 1887), pp. 48, 69, 71-73; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 651-652; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Jefferson City, Mo.), 1942, I, 160-161.]

**"THE MISSOURI ARTIST." WHO WAS HE?**

*Released January 6, 1955*

From a Saline County farm this Missourian rose to nationwide acclaim as "The Missouri Artist." Do you know his name?

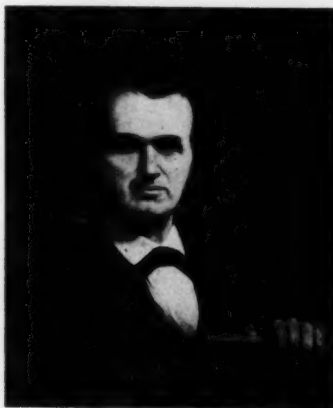
1. *Was he a native Missourian?*

A. No, he was born in Virginia in 1811 and came with his family to old Franklin, Missouri, in 1819. Here his father kept a tavern. When he was twelve his father died and the family moved to a farm at Arrow Rock.

2. *How did he begin his work as an artist?*

A. At sixteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker in Boonville and read law and theology. He also painted, making his own paints from axle grease, vegetable dyes, brick dust, and oil. After meeting the portrait painter, Chester Harding, who took an interest in the boy, he decided to be an artist, and set out on foot for St. Louis. On the way he lay ill for weeks with measles in a deserted log cabin. He recovered but was left entirely bald and a "wig-wearer" for life.

He returned to Franklin and began painting portraits of his neighbors. About 1834, he met James S. Rollins, a Columbia lawyer, who lent him money to study art



**Self-Portrait of an Artist-Politician**

in St. Louis. There he lived meagerly, sleeping in an unfinished attic. On his return he married and built a house in Arrow Rock, now in Arrow Rock State Park. In 1837, he studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts and then opened a studio in Washington, D. C.

3. *What part did he take in civil affairs?*

A. In 1848, he was elected to the legislature from Saline County. On his return from studying in Europe he served as state treasurer from 1862 to 1865. In 1874, he became president of the board of police commissioners of Kansas City, and in 1875 he was appointed adjutant general of Missouri. He died in Kansas City in 1879 and was buried there.

4. *What did he paint?*

A. He painted so many portraits of Missourians that someone said: "Almost every family had its Bingham portraits." His genre paintings won his greatest artistic renown. Most of these were concerned either with political themes ("Canvassing for a



*Original Owned by State Historical Society*

**Watching the Cargo**

Vote," "County Election," "Stump Speaking," and "Verdict of the People") or with scenes on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers ("Jolly Flatboatmen," "Watching the Cargo," and "Raftsmen Playing Cards"). Three other notable pictures are "Order No. 11," "The Puzzled Witness," and "Emigration of Daniel Boone." His paintings portray life in Missouri in his day, entitling him to the sobriquet, "The Missouri Artist."

5. *Where may his paintings be seen?*

A. His paintings are in the City Art Museum at St. Louis, the Boatmen's National Bank in St. Louis, the Nelson Gallery in Kansas City, the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York City, and the State Historical Society of Missouri at Columbia.

6. *What was his name?*

A. George Caleb Bingham.

[References: Art Lovers Guild of Columbia, *Special Exhibition of the Paintings of George Caleb Bingham* (Columbia, 1910); Albert Christ-Janer, *George Caleb Bingham of Missouri* (New York, 1940); New York (City) Museum of Modern Art, *George Caleb Bingham, the Missouri Artist* (New York, 1935); Fern Helen Rusk, *George Caleb Bingham, Missouri Artist* (Jefferson City, 1917); Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 863, II, 749-751; Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri, Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1942), I, 210-211; Shoemaker, *Missouri's Hall of Fame* (Columbia, 1918), pp. 36-47.]

**A FRENCH NUN FOUNDED THE AMERICAN BRANCH OF HER ORDER  
IN MISSOURI**

*Released February 3, 1955*

A pioneer in American Catholicism, this missionary to the United States established at St. Charles, Missouri, the first convent and school for girls to be organized by the Sacred Heart in America. Do you know her name?

1. *What was her background?*

A. Born in Grenoble, France, in 1769, she was educated at the Convent of Sainte-Marie-d'en-Haut. The terrors of the French Revolution brought about the dispersal of the Order and prevented her from taking her final vows there, but in 1804, she was received into the Society of the Sacred Heart in Paris.

2. *Why did she leave Paris to come to America?*

A. In her religious training she became intensely interested in the work of missionaries in America. When newly appointed Bishop of Louisiana and the Floridas, Mgr. William Valentine Du Bourg, visited Paris in 1817 in search of workers, she persuaded her superior to permit her to go to America as one of Bishop Du Bourg's chosen associates.



*Courtesy Rev. Mother McCabe*

**"The Woman Who Always Prays"**

3. *How did she happen to go to Missouri?*

A. She and four other nuns arrived in New Orleans May 29, 1818, and received word to proceed to St. Louis where she was cordially greeted by Bishop Du Bourg and was instructed to take up her duties, along with the four other nuns, at the village of St. Charles.

4. *What were her religious and educational contributions?*

A. Upon her arrival at St. Charles in September, 1818, she and her four associates founded the first convent and school of the Sacred Heart in America. They also gave free instruction to children of the poor in St. Charles in what was probably the first free school for girls west of the Mississippi. Financial distress made conditions unsatisfactory in St. Charles, and the convent and school were moved to Florissant a year later where the enrollment increased and a Novitiate was founded. In Florissant in 1825, she founded the first Catholic school for Indian girls in America. Her work extended to Louisiana where she helped establish the convent at Grand Coteau in 1821 and another at St. Michael's in 1825. These convents included a boarding school for daughters of planters, a day school for white children, and classes for the instruction of Negroes. Also in 1827, she helped found the convent at St. Louis, the forerunner of the present Maryville College of the Sacred Heart.



5. *How did she further her desire to do missionary work?*

A. In 1841 she was sent to the Pottawatomie Mission on Sugar Creek near Council Bluffs, Kansas, where a church, labor school, and Indian girls' school were located. In spite of her poor health and inability to work, she set so fine a spiritual example that the Indians called her "the woman who always prays." Her health was so poor that she was ordered to return to St. Charles the next year. She spent the remainder of her life in prayer and devotions and died at St. Charles November 18, 1852.



*Courtesy Mother Curtin*

**This Shrine Commemorates Her Work**

6. *What memorials commemorate her?*

A. The three convents in Missouri and the two in Louisiana commemorate her work, as do several schools for Whites and Indians which she established. Pope Pius X signed a decree introducing a cause of beatification and canonization in 1909, and she was declared blessed by Pope Pius XII in 1940. In 1951-2 her relics were removed from the small crypt on the front lawn of the Academy of the Sacred Heart at St. Charles to a sarcophagus enshrined in a new church built in her honor.

7. *Who was this woman?*

## A. Mother Rose Philippine Duchesne.

[References: J. Rothensteiner, *History of the Archdiocese of St. Louis* (St. Louis, Mo., 1928); M. Erskine, *Mother Philippine Duchesne* (New York, 1926); E. P. Murphy, *Blessed Philippine Duchesne* (St. Louis, Mo., 1940); *The Venerable Philippine Duchesne, 1769-1852* (Rochampton, 1912); G. E. M., *Venerable Philippine Duchesne* (New York, 1914); The Abbé Baunard, *The Life of Mother Duchesne* (Rochampton, 1879); Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri, Day by Day* (State Historical Society of Missouri, 1942), II, 138; L. Callan, *The Society of the Sacred Heart in North America* (New York, 1937).]

## HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

### A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

One seldom appreciates the value of a good picture until he tries to find one of a particular and elusive subject. This became especially evident in selecting illustrations for the article by Mrs. Euthopia O. Bailey, "The Small Town in Twentieth Century Missouri Fiction."

Local history is essentially a record of the growth, decline, or modification of each community or area in its political, economic, cultural, and physical features. Certainly an important part of this local history is a photographic record of these towns, showing alterations which would trace the development of the towns as they were twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five years ago and as they are today. Views of the business districts, modes of transportation, dress, social, political, and educational functions, and residential sections of Missouri towns constitute a valuable graphic record of this development which should be preserved just as zealously as the written record.

Pictures of Missouri towns of yesterday and today should be made part of the Society's photographic collection. The development of such a collection will depend to a large extent upon the degree to which members will contribute their efforts in providing pictures for preservation in the Society's files. Old postal cards often carry very interesting pictures of local scenes, and family snapshot collections may offer some forgotten treasures. Professional photographers' files contain many interesting old pictures, and this is a source worth special investigation for the Society. The progress of the collection will be interesting to watch, and your cooperation will be greatly appreciated.

### MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the period of December, 1954, to February 20, 1955, the following members of the Society increased its membership as indicated:

#### FOUR LIFE MEMBERS

David M. Warren, Panhandle, Texas

## SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Henry F. Chadeayne, St. Louis  
Mrs. Lerton V. Dawson, Excelsior Springs

## FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Carl N. Campbell, Kirkwood  
George Fuller Green, Kansas City  
Mrs. J. Frank Thompson, Columbia

## FOUR NEW MEMBERS

G. A. Pauly, Saint Louis  
Mrs. A. Lee Smiser, Warrensburg  
Charles M. Strong, Macon  
Mrs. Ross Wharton, Stanberry

## THREE NEW MEMBERS

Elvin Hermann, Appleton City  
George A. Trigg, Elizabethtown, Ky.

## TWO NEW MEMBERS

Galen E. Adams, Kirkwood  
James W. Bagby, Clayton  
Thomas P. Bedford, Fayette  
Mr. and Mrs. Jack C. Carr, Columbia  
Mrs. Ruth Finney, Morley  
Mrs. John Fitzpatrick, Gilbert, Ariz.  
W. J. Hamilton, Cape Girardeau  
O. C. Hammer, Allendale  
Mrs. S. L. Hunter, New Madrid  
John H. Lienhard, Sr., Slater  
Mrs. Okla H. Lucas, Fayette  
Willard McDermott, Kansas City  
John C. McGuire, St. Louis  
C. E. Munn, Tarkio  
Alroy B. Phillips, Webster Groves  
George W. Somerville, Chillicothe  
Mrs. Roy M. Stokes, Malden  
S. H. Sullivan, Sullivan  
Mrs. Walter Williams, Columbia

## ONE NEW MEMBER

Adams, Mrs. E. D., St. Louis	Blume, A. W., Springfield
Bedford, Jimmy, Lawrence, Kansas	Botts, Virginia, Mexico
Black, William L., Flat River	Bourneuf, Leo W., St. Louis
Blair, Mrs. Cowgill, Jr., Jefferson City	Briggle, Edward S., Marshall

- Brown, E. H., St. Petersburg, Fla.  
 Buck, Mrs. Willa D., Columbia  
 Burley, Mrs. Claude, Lebanon  
 Burrus, Miss Temple, St. Louis  
 Clyde, Mrs. Maurice F., Marshall  
 Cole, Redmond, Tulsa, Oklahoma  
 Day, Mrs. Blanche A., Huntsville  
 Debo, W. B., Devil's Elbow  
 Divina, Mrs. J. W., Pacific Palisades,  
 California  
 Doane, Mrs. D. Howard, McCredie  
 Ernst, Charles F., Jr., Kirkwood  
 Evans, O. D., St. Louis  
 Fike, Stanley R., Washington, D. C.  
 Forsythe, Alfred S., Jefferson City  
 Freeman, R. W., Carrollton  
 Gifford, B. F., St. Joseph  
 Gift, Mrs. Jean C., Kansas City  
 Gill, Roy A., Kirkwood  
 Gordon, Pauline, Independence  
 Green, George Fuller, Kansas City  
 Griffen, Mrs. Walter, Hannibal  
 Gunn, Festus, Kirksville  
 Hall, Stanley, Union  
 Hamacher, Mrs. Ralph O., Richmond  
 Hammers, Clyde C., Kansas City  
 Harper, Mrs. J. E., Sikeston  
 Henderson, C. A., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Henderson, Ed., Farmington  
 Herzberger, Richard, Lemay  
 Hess, Paul D., Jr., Macon  
 Hewitt, Mrs. Paul J., Lancaster,  
 California  
 Hicks, J. D., Wellston  
 Hilton, Rudolph, Kansas City  
 Hobbs, Mrs. John W., Jefferson City  
 Holden, Mrs. F. A., Joplin  
 Hungate, H. Lynn, St. Louis  
 Hunt, William H., Prairie Home  
 Hunter, Stephen B., Cape Girardeau  
 Jones, E. E., Lilbourn  
 Jones, H. V., Marceline  
 Jones, Robert Nagel, St. Louis  
 King, Joe, St. Louis  
 Lavender, Mrs. Maggie, Jonesburg  
 Lyon, Duane, Fulton  
 MacNutt, J. Scott, St. Louis  
 McGreevy, W. C., Springfield  
 McKinny, J. J., DeWitt  
 Marshall, A. H., Independence  
 Mayes, Walter Wilson, Orange, Cal.  
 Meentemeyer, Mrs. R. B., Gideon  
 Misemer, F. Hulén, Portland, Ore.  
 Moore, L. F., Laclede  
 Motley, Mrs. Robert L., Bowling  
 Green  
 Munn, C. E., Tarkio  
 Myers, A. E., Kansas City  
 Myers, Warren T., Portland, Ore.  
 Nichols, Thomas S., Slater  
 Niederlander, D. R., St. Louis  
 Porter, Mrs. Edwin M., Bowling  
 Green  
 Richardson, H. H., St. Louis  
 Roney, Mrs. Ruth B., Lawson  
 Roth, H. C., Columbia  
 Rush, Mrs. Howard, Scarsdale, N. Y.  
 Russell, Adelaide, Cape Girardeau  
 Russell, Vic, Dexter  
 Russell, Mrs. Vic, Dexter  
 Scarritt, W. H., Kansas City  
 Schmidt, J. F., Hermann  
 Schneller, George C., St. Louis  
 Scott, Frank H., Sarasota, Fla.  
 Skelton, L. W., Kansas City  
 Soper, Mrs. Lee B., Liberty  
 Statham, Mrs. Minnie, Nevada  
 Taylor, Arthur B., Independence  
 Thuner, Mrs. H. K., St. Louis  
 Tice, Herbert E., Sullivan  
 Torrance, Leola M., Independence  
 Trail, E. B., Berger  
 Tucker, W. C., Warrensburg  
 Tuttle, Karl W., Fulton  
 Waddill, Ray C., Kirksville  
 Weigel, A. C., Jefferson City  
 Wilson, Mrs. Edward F., Webster  
 Groves  
 Woodsmall, W. O., Kansas City  
 Vance, Mrs. L. R., Kansas City

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Two hundred and seventy-eight applications for membership were received by the Society during the period of December, 1954, to February 20, 1955. The total membership as of February 20, 1955, is 7,430.

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|--|---------------------------------------|
| Adamas, B. C., Jr., Houston, Texas     | Capps, Ernest L., Liberty             |
| Alexander, E. W., St. Louis            | Carl, Charles, Kansas City            |
| Allen, Clifford, Springdale            | Carr, Mrs. Clarence C., Sandwich,     |
| Allen, Mrs. Victor, Galena, Ill.       | Illinois                              |
| Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. George, Buffalo   | Bailey, Glen, Orrick, LIFE            |
| Bachle, Victor F., St. Louis           | Carrollton Public Library, Carrollton |
| Baker, Mrs. W. H., Columbia            | Carter, Don C., Sturgeon              |
| Banner, Franklin, State College,       | Carter, John H., Webster Groves       |
| Pennsylvania, LIFE                     | Carter, Ray W., Craig                 |
| Barks, Horace B., Jr., University City | Caruthers, B. E., Farmington          |
| Barnett, Mrs. Charles, Sikeston        | Cole, Mrs. Frank, Warrensburg         |
| Barrow, Hallie M., Clarksdale          | Coleman, Arthur E., Burley, Idaho     |
| Bates, Evelyn, Inverness, Fla.         | Coleman, B. F., Center                |
| Beall, Mrs. Nell L., Malden            | Corbin, H. E., Gideon                 |
| Beck, Howard, Lebanon                  | Cornish, Troy E., Appleton City       |
| Bellister, Albert, St. Louis           | Cotton, Mrs. W. D., Dallas, Tex.      |
| Benninger, Mrs. H. L., Parkersburg,    | Crane, John K., Crestwood             |
| West Virginia                          | Craig, John T., Pawhuska, Okla.       |
| Berry, Mr. & Mrs. Claud, McCredie      | Craig, Walter, New Madrid             |
| Better, John Ed, Nevada                | Crowley, George W., Jefferson City    |
| Biehl, Donald H., St. Louis            | Cunningham, Charles E., Allendale     |
| Birkmann, Mrs. John A., Labadie        | Curtis, Mrs. Edward B., Alamosa,      |
| Blair, William, Cabool                 | Colorado                              |
| Blaney, Alva N., St. Louis             | Darneal, Mrs. William H., Richmond    |
| Blumenthal, H. T., Kirkwood            | Davis, Blevins, Independence          |
| Bock, Harry H., New Madrid             | Day, Lois A., Seattle, Washington     |
| Bogart, N. R., Sibley                  | Deane, Mrs. John A., Kansas City      |
| Bogges, S. C., Jr., Webster Groves     | Deatherage, May, Pattonville          |
| Boomer, Mrs. L. A., Browning           | Denny, Mrs. D. B., Fayette            |
| Boone, Beulah I., Independence         | DePoister, Marshon, Fulton            |
| Brandon, Mae, Malta Bend               | Dill, Claude, Webster Groves          |
| Brannan, Mrs. James, Jerseyville,      | Divina, J. W., Pacific Palisades,     |
| Illinois                               | California                            |
| Brasher, R. N., Hayti                  | Doubleday, James A., Kirkwood         |
| Brayton, Pauline, Paris                | Duncan, William C., Batavia, Ill.     |
| Bremsner, William, Columbia            | Dyer, Alvin R., Independence          |
| Briggs, Mrs. John, Memphis             | Eipper, Lester B., St. Louis          |
| Bruntrager, Raymond A., St. Louis      | Elmer, Joseph, Kansas City            |
| Burkhart, James, Kirkwood              | Emmons, Arthur, Excelsior Springs     |
| Burns, George W., Appleton City        | Evans, Mrs. George F., Stanberry      |
| Butler, Fred M., Appleton City         | Fehlig, Burt H., St. Louis            |
| Campbell, Harry S., Sullivan           | Feinstein, Echeal T., St. Louis       |

- Feldhaus, A. J., St. Louis  
 Fike, L. M., Independence  
 Fine, Mrs. Sam D., Lakewood, Colo.  
 Fish, Carolyn Humble, Vancouver, Washington  
 Fitzgerald, Ruth, Warrensburg  
 Flaherty, Mr. & Mrs. Harry E., Pennsauken, New Jersey  
 Forsythe, Hazel, University City  
 Foster, Francis G., Kansas City  
 Froman, F. K., Liberty  
 Fuchs, James R., Independence  
 Gaines, Kate, Excelsior Springs  
 Gall, Mrs. Herman, Webster Groves  
 Gardiner, Howard M., Dallas, Tex.  
 Gardner, Charles E., Excelsior Spgs.  
 Gardner, Fan, Macon  
 Gieseke, Elda, Washington  
 Gieselman, Mrs. Elmer, Macon  
 Gillespie, F. A., Farmington  
 Glenn, Dr. & Mrs. David, Warsaw  
 Grant, Samuel B., St. Louis  
 Grant, Mrs. W. T., Kansas City  
 Green, James M., Kansas City  
 Greenwood, Ralph, Tabor, Iowa  
 Grimes, Frank E., Richmond  
 Haag, Julius L., House Springs  
 Hagerdorn, Margaret, Slater  
 Hahn, Lila, Washington, D. C.  
 Hahn, Mrs. Mannel, Winnetka, Ill.  
 Halteman, Mrs. Grace P., Webster Groves  
 Hamilton, Charles W., Bedford, Ia.  
 Hamilton, H. H., Plymouth, Mass.  
 Hamilton, Hugh A., Kirkwood  
 Hamilton, Ray S., Manhasset, N. Y.  
 Haney, Robert, Kansas City  
 Harnes, Alvin, New York, N. Y.  
 Hartford, Herbert H., Prairie Village, Kansas  
 Hawkins, Fae, Springfield  
 Haynes, Mrs. W. Sims, Moberly  
 Hellyer, Marion C., Mexico  
 Hendricks, C. E., Kansas City  
 Hercules, Marie L., St. Louis  
 Herron, Mrs. Albert R., Sioux City, Iowa  
 Hess, Mrs. James L., Whittier, California  
 Higginbotham, Vern, Salem, Ore.  
 Hinton, J. William, New York, N. Y.  
 Hochberger, Simon, Miami, Fla., LIFE  
 Hogan, Hortense, St. Louis  
 Howanitz, Mrs. Purie, Key West, Fla.  
 Howell, Mrs. John, Malden  
 Hughes, Gerald E., Jacksonville, Ark.  
 Hughes, Mrs. Ruby, Richmond  
 Hunt, Mrs. John, Excelsior Springs  
 Hunter, Mrs. Bird, Webster Groves  
 Hunter, I. M., Sikeston  
 Hunter, Mrs. W. J., Cape Girardeau  
 Hutchings, Harland B., Kansas City  
 Jagels, Louis H., Warrensburg  
 Jenkins, Mrs. Sue Mitchell, Bellaire, Texas  
 Johnson County Public Library, Warrensburg  
 Johnson, Richard S., Springfield  
 Johnston, Mrs. E. E., Elizabethtown, Kentucky  
 Kassebaum, Martha, Kansas City  
 Kazee, Harry B., Kansas City  
 Kelley, John B., Monroe City  
 Kendrick, W. R., Albany  
 Kieber, Robert, St. Joseph  
 King, Mrs. Alva, Palmyra  
 King, Edna P., Carthage  
 King, Mrs. J. E., Long Beach, Cal.  
 Kiniry, John M., Kansas City  
 Kirk, J. T., West Plains  
 Kling, G. Fred, Jr., Albany  
 Kramer, Jesse G., St. Louis  
 Lagerquist, Philip D., Kansas City  
 Lamb, Mrs. O. J., Macon  
 LaMon, Mrs. Rose E., Umatilla, Ore.  
 Landau, Seymour, University City  
 Layton, Emmet J., St. Louis  
 Lehmer, Mrs. George, Oregon  
 Lesar, Hiram H., Columbia  
 Lewis, Mrs. Wilferd H., Glover  
 Lienhard, H. James, Jr., Slater  
 Lienhard, John H., Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Lindsay, Mrs. W. E., Excelsior Spgs.  
 Lockwood, Frank L., Caldwell, Idaho  
 Lomax, William B., Montrose, Colo.  
 Long, H. R., Carbondale, Ill., LIFE  
 Lowe, James L., Columbia



- Luckenhoff, Clarence, Jefferson City  
 Lukefohr, Howard R., Perryville  
 Lyon, Duane, Fulton  
 Lyon, Mrs. H. A., Silver Springs, Md.  
 McColgan, Reba, Dexter  
 McCane, Mrs. Nella, Vancouver, Wash.  
 McCue, Paul, Jamesport  
 McFarland, G. L., Glenwood, New Mex.  
 McFarland, Robert J., St. Louis  
 McGrew, James E., Mendon  
 McIntire, Mrs. H. H., Fulton  
 McMurray, J. W., St. Louis  
 Macon School District, Macon (2)  
 Martin, Edwin W., St. Louis  
 Martin, Kenneth O., St. Joseph  
 Meeds, William P., Silver Springs, Maryland  
 Milam, Lawson, Marceline  
 Miller, B. K., Dalton  
 Miller, Bert, Darlington  
 Mitchell, Eve B., Indianapolis, Ind.  
 Mitchell, Mrs. Jesse, Jefferson City  
 Mogler, Albert C., St. Louis  
 Moore, G. B., Nevada  
 Moser, Mrs. Royce, Versailles  
 Mosley, Mrs. Jean Bell, Cape Girardeau  
 Neff, Neal, Cabool  
 Niederlander, D. R., St. Louis  
 Niederlander, Don, University City  
 Noel, Carl, Macon  
 Otterville High School, Otterville  
 Overstreet, Mrs. Eleanor, Potosi  
 Ozias, Mrs. Elizabeth B., Warrensburg  
 Page, John, Tarkio  
 Patty, Paul P., Webster Groves  
 Phillips, William G., St. Louis  
 Pickering, Lee I., Independence  
 Pope, Ed., Jefferson City  
 Powers, Mrs. Everett, Carthage  
 Preisler, Paul W., St. Louis  
 Price, Mrs. Kitty, Lexington  
 Rachlin, Maxwell, Brentwood  
 Rauch, Francis B., Jr., Washington  
 Reed, Ethel, Joplin  
 Rench, William, Clayton  
 Richardson, Mrs. P. J., Eagleville  
 Riggs, Mrs. M. T., Santa Monica, Cal.  
 Rinehardt, Mrs. Ed A., Excelsior Springs  
 Robb, Mr. & Mrs. Addison, Jr., New York, N. Y.  
 Robb, E. J., Portland, Oregon  
 Robinson, Frank L., Los Angeles, Cal.  
 Romig, Harold V., Otterville  
 Rouse, Charles F., Kansas City  
 Sage, Chester, Crescent City, Cal.  
 Sage, Leslie E., Sun Valley, Cal.  
 Sanks, Lester L., Kansas City  
 Schaffner, Neil E., Sarasota, Fla.  
 Scholl, Eldon, St. Louis  
 Schwartz, Marian, Silver Springs, Md.  
 Schwartz, Myron, University City  
 Sharp, H. Garwood, Sikeston  
 Sheley, OI, Independence  
 Shippee, J. Mett, North Kansas City  
 Skinner, John, Clayton  
 Smith, Carter, Tulsa, Oklahoma  
 Smith, Mrs. E. E., Phoenix, Ariz.  
 Smith, Eunice J., Grandview  
 Snapp, Mrs. Osie, South Laguna, Cal.  
 Stigall, B. M., La Veta, Colo.  
 Strong, George, Columbia  
 Strothmann, William F. E., Berger  
 Swanson, Roy P., Kansas City  
 Swindler, William F., Lincoln, Nebraska, LIFE  
 Swisher, Mr. & Mrs. Joe K., Fredericktown  
 Teasley, J. O., Cameron  
 Teichman, Mrs. R. D., Webster Groves  
 Tetley, Roberta, Farmington  
 Townsend, Mrs. George, Albany  
 Thomas, Glenn, Chillicothe  
 Thomas, Richard D., Kirkwood  
 Thompson, Mr. & Mrs. Frank, Jr., Kansas City  
 Thomson, Mrs. J. M., Excelsior Springs  
 Thornton, Dorothy Kathleen, Albuquerque, New Mexico  
 Threlfall, Henry P., Maplewood  
 Trent, G. L., Lexington  
 Tuck, Mrs. Deitha, Whittier, Cal.  
 Tucker, J. E., Long Beach, Cal.

Tyner, D. Stanley, Flat River	White, Mrs. Emma T., Fayette
Utley, Buford C., Memphis, Tenn.	Wilhite, Mrs. Hugh, Excelsior Springs
Vance, Mrs. Grace Cooper, Kansas City	Wilkinson, Mrs. Gayle, Allendale
Vance, Mrs. A. C., Cabool	Williams, Bryan M., Marble Hill
Vaughan, Mrs. Cooper, St. Petersburg, Florida	Wittschen, Mrs. William, Macon
Vaughn, M. S., Phoenix, Arizona	Wolfscale, Alpha O., Brookfield
Vogler, William, St. Louis	Wood, Mrs. Evelyn R., Columbia
Wallace, Marquess, Nutley, New Mexico	Wood, Kent H., Jr., Creve Coeur
Ward, Mrs. A. Sterling, Hannibal	Woods, V. Parks, Joplin
Ward, Harry, Independence	Yates, Mrs. I. M., Reeds Spring
Webbe, Sorkis, J., St. Louis	Young, Mrs. George C., Kansas City
Welker, W. D., Cape Girardeau	Younger, A. V., St. Louis
	Zais, Charles, St. Louis
	Zimmerman, Harry F., Youngstown, O.

#### HONOR TO BINGHAM

The celebration of the 150th anniversary of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts was highlighted by one of the most comprehensive exhibitions of American art ever held in this country. The exhibition, open from January 16 through March 13, 1955, was composed of a group of works by each of twenty-five of the most distinguished artists who had studied or taught at the academy, beginning with its founder, Charles Wilson Peale (1741-1827), and ending with John Marin (1870-1953). Included in the twenty-five artists represented in this highly comprehensive exhibition was the work of Missouri's George Caleb Bingham. Bingham was represented by seven canvases. "Watching the Cargo," sometimes called "Lightening the Load," was lent from the Society's collection of Bingham canvases. Other lenders of the work of Bingham included Washington University, the St. Louis City Art Museum, the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art of Kansas City, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City.

#### TWENTY-EIGHT CIVIL WAR PRINTS GIVEN TO SOCIETY

A collection of twenty-eight historical prints in color of Civil War battle scenes has been given the Society by Dr. J. William Hinton of New York City. Dr. Hinton gave the prints to the Society at the suggestion of Dr. Hugh E. Stephenson, Jr. of the Department of Surgery at the University of Missouri. The 18 by 25 inch prints are in excellent condition and will be preserved in a special case newly acquired for the collection. The following battles are illustrated in the collection: Antietam, Md.; Atlanta,

Ga.; Bull Run, Va.; Cedar Creek, Va.; Champion's Hill, Miss.; Chancellorsville, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fort Fisher, N. C.; Fort Pillow, Tenn.; Fort Sanders, Tenn.; Fort Wagner, S. C.; Franklin, Tenn.; Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.; Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*; Nashville, Tenn.; Olustee, Fla.; Pea Ridge, Ark.; Petersburg, Va.; Stone River, Tenn.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Williamsburg, Va.; Wilson's Creek, Mo.; and Winchester, Va.

#### H. J. BLANTON

Editor of the *Monroe County Appeal* for over sixty years, "Jack" Blanton was born September 17, 1869, graduated from the Paris high school in 1886, and five years later married Miss Mary Powell of the Strother neighborhood.

He was half owner of the *Fulton Gazette* from 1892 to 1894, bought interest in the *Appeal* in 1900, and soon built it into a paper with one of the largest circulations of any weekly in Missouri. He served on the Missouri Board of Pardons and Paroles from 1913 to 1916, was a member of the University of Missouri Board of Curators from 1916 to 1940, and was a past president of the Missouri Press Association and of the Northeast Missouri Press Association. He was a main force in promoting the Mark Twain State Park at Florida and organized and was president of the Monroe County Historical Society.

His honors include a trophy and a medal awarded by the University of Missouri School of Journalism and dedication of a public drinking fountain by the citizens of Paris. His career was described in the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Time*, and *Country Gentleman*. His columns, "When I Was a Boy," written for the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, were collected into a two-volume work.

Mr. Blanton was one of the three surviving charter members of the State Historical Society, the other two being E. J. Conger of Crawfordsville, Indiana, and R. K. Jacks of Montgomery City.

Surviving Mr. Blanton, who died January 8, 1955, are his widow and his son, Edgar P. Blanton, editor and co-publisher of the *Sedalia Democrat*.

#### RESOLUTION ON PORTRAIT OF THE SECRETARY

Dr. Ralph P. Bieber of St. Louis has called attention to an omission in the Secretary's account of the Annual Meeting of the Society held on October 2, 1954, as set forth in the January, 1955,

*Review.* The following resolution was introduced by Dr. Bieber and was unanimously adopted by the Annual Meeting:

That the President of the State Historical Society of Missouri be authorized to appoint a committee to arrange for the painting of a portrait of Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary of the Society, in recognition of his outstanding work for the State Historical Society of Missouri and in making Missouri history known not only in the State but throughout the Nation, the portrait to hang permanently in the rooms of the State Historical Society.

#### ERRATA

"View of Santa Fe in 1846," the cover design of the October, 1954, *Review*, was erroneously credited to J. W. Abert. The artist was John Mix Stanley, who in June, 1846, joined the Magoffin trading expedition to Santa Fe. At Santa Fe he became attached to the advance guard of the Army of the West, under the command of Major W. H. Emory, as a "draftsman." Sketches made on the journey and completed in San Francisco were later used as illustrations for then Lt. Col. Emory's *Notes of a Military Reconnaissance from Ft. Leavenworth to San Diego, in California* . . . This was the first of the artist's work to be reproduced, and "View of Santa Fe" was used to illustrate a report by Col. J. W. Abert in Emory's book.

In the listing of new members in the January issue of the *Review* the address of Ralph E. Butcher, listed as Jefferson City, should have been University City.

Mr. Erwin T. Koch of St. Louis has called to our attention the correct date of the birth of Mr. Wilson Linn Hemingway of St. Louis. The obituary notice in the January *Review* which read "Born 1881(?)" should have been "Born December 2, 1880."

#### ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

An exhibit of the personal effects, gifts and mementoes of the late Dr. Walter A. Maier opened at the Concordia Historical Institute on the campus of Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, on January 23, 1955. Dr. Arthur C. Repp, former colleague of Dr. Maier and president of the Institute, was the principal speaker at the opening exercises sponsored by the Institute and St. Stephen's

Lutheran Church in St. Louis, founded by Dr. Maier. Others participating in the ceremony were Dr. Eugene R. Bertermann, director of Building for Christ, Pastor Paul Spitz, pastor of St. Stephen's Church of St. Louis, and Pastor August R. Suelflow, Director of the Institute.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis met last December 3 in the lounge of the Women's Building of Washington University in St. Louis. Dr. Shu-Ching Lee, assistant professor of history at Washington University, spoke on "Seventy-Five Years of the Luhsuch Movement; a Study of China's Returned Students and Their Influence, 1872-1948." Dr. John P. Dietzler of St. Louis University discussed "St. Louis Engineering History; Sanitation, 1764-1954." President Fredric E. Voelker presided over the meeting.

President Fredric E. Voelker presided over the meeting of the Historical Association of Greater St. Louis at the Chouteau House of St. Louis University on February 25, 1955. Dr. Richard W. Lyman, assistant professor of history at Washington University, spoke on "The First Labor Government of Britain and the Russian Problem, 1924, and James F. Robinson of St. Louis University High School discussed "St. Louis in the Gold Rush Days."

The Johnson County Historical Society was reorganized and reactivated at a meeting held at the Christian Church in Warrensburg January 16, 1955. Edwin C. Houx was elected president; Mrs. John T. Cheatham, first vice-president; Mrs. Hugh Simmersman, second vice-president; Mrs. A. Lee Smiser, secretary; Adrian Harmon, treasurer; and R. F. Wood, historian-reporter. Three other vice-presidents elected from other parts of the county are Mrs. John Makeever of Knob Noster, Miss Annabel Reynolds of Leeton, and Miss Martha Redford of Holden. The group hopes to secure a permanent home, and membership had increased by February to forty-nine. There were twenty charter members of the reorganized society.

The Rev. Charles F. Rehkopf, archdeacon, executive secretary and historian of the Diocese of Missouri, was the speaker at the meeting of the Missouri Historical Society February 25, 1955, at the Jefferson Memorial Building. His subject, "The Episcopal Church of the Frontier," included a description of the founding

of the Christ Church Parish in St. Louis and the missionary work which led to the founding of other Missouri parishes and the creation of the Missouri Diocese.

A committee headed by Dewey Routh of Rolla was selected at a special public meeting in Rolla to initiate plans for the centennial celebrations in Phelps County in 1955 and 1957. The meeting, called by the officers of the Phelps County Historical Society, was presided over by Mr. Walter Snelson of Rolla, president of the society. The 1955 program will honor Edmund Ward Bishop for his work in founding Rolla and helping to secure legislation to create Phelps County. The centennial of the organization of Phelps County will be celebrated in 1957.

A formal request made by the Phelps County Historical Society was granted January 25 when Dr. Clark Hungerford, president of the Frisco Railway Company, announced that Rolla would receive retired steam locomotive "No. 1501" for display in the park adjacent to the railroad tracks. "Old 1501" was removed from service in 1951 after twenty-nine years of duty during which it traveled 1,792,964 miles. President Walter Snelson and Secretary-Historian Dr. C. V. Mann of the Phelps County Historical Society hope to make the locomotive a feature attraction of the proposed Phelps County Museum.

The quarterly meeting of the Pike County Historical Society was held in the Baptist Church parlors in Bowling Green on January 10, 1955, with Mrs. R. L. Motley presiding. The main feature of the program honoring Champ Clark was a talk on the famous Missouri politician and editor by Bonham E. Freeman, publisher of the *Bowling Green Times*. Other speakers paying tribute to Clark were Mr. C. E. Mayhill, Mrs. H. W. Munger, and Mrs. Grace Bankhead.

The Platte County Historical Society held its fall meeting on November 22 at the Platte County Court House in Parkville, Missouri. A report was given of the Old Homes Tour held October 2 and 3, and Mrs. J. B. Bless gave highlights of her role as hostess for the some 500 people who were served with refreshments as part of the tour. The group noted the passing of one of its charter members, Mrs. Julia Herndon Abbott. Mrs. Olga Gilbreath gave the story of an old abstract. Mr. Elmer Walker of Platte City was appointed as the new secretary.

President B. F. Julian presided over the meeting of the Webster County Historical Society at the Seymour high school cafeteria on December 10 and was authorized to appoint a committee to attempt to secure housing for historical material until a museum can be built. Ellis Jackson, chairman of the Webster County centennial central committee, reported on tentative plans for the observation of the centennial.

#### ANNIVERSARIES

The Catholic Diocese of Kansas City, established in 1880, is celebrating its diamond jubilee this year. The Rev. James J. Schlafly, Diocesan archivist, is working on a brief historical sketch of the Diocese for publication this fall.

The Society received from Mr. W. W. Gillespie on December 10, 1954, a copy of a booklet commemorating the 110th anniversary of the Methodist Church of Memphis, Missouri. The Anniversary Historical Booklet Committee was headed by Mrs. Willier E. Longstreth. The pamphlet includes not only the anniversary calendar and committees but also gives a brief history of the church, and account of present activities, and other relevant material.

A seven-day program under the direction of a professional firm has been outlined at Nevada, Missouri, for observance and celebration of the Vernon County centennial July 3 to July 9, 1955, according to the chairman of the centennial committee, Amos Wright of Nevada. County newspapers will publish a special centennial edition for the occasion.

The centennial of the organization of Webster County was observed March 3 with the publication of a special 5,000-copy edition of the *Marshfield Mail*. Webster County history and old pictures dating back to the establishment of Marshfield and the county were used in the special edition.

#### NOTES

General John J. Pershing, the Missouri-born commander of Allied forces in World War I, will be honored by a ten-foot bronze figure on a seven-foot pedestal of Missouri granite to be placed in front of the State Highway building in Jefferson City across from



the capitol. The statue, to be executed by Carl Mose of St. Louis, will cost \$25,000 and will show the general dressed in his four-star World War I uniform.

Mexico, Missouri, was one of the eleven communities in the United States cited by the National Municipal League as an "All America City." The only Missouri city to win the award this year, Mexico was honored because of outstanding initiative and action by its citizens which showed keen community interest. The League stated that a wide assortment of clubs, organizations, and individuals representing all walks of life helped to obtain a million-dollar hospital, new schools, a new courthouse, construction of sewers, recreational facilities, traffic control, a street lighting program, well-equipped police and fire departments, an improved water supply, zoning, and city planning.

The Assemblies of God Church is establishing its first liberal arts college in Missouri, its sixteenth in the United States, with the founding of the Evangel College in Springfield at the site of the former O'Reilly Veteran's Hospital on Highway 65 at the eastern edge of town. There are seventy buildings on the 58½-acre site. Klaude Kendrick, vice-president of Southwestern Bible Institute at Waxahachie, Texas, has been chosen president of the institution.

A small fire, caused by a defective electric plug, was discovered at 7:55 a.m., December 13, in the acquisitions room in the basement of the Society's quarters in the University of Missouri library and was fortunately checked by the prompt action of the staff and the local fire department. Recently received magazines were damaged and were soon replaced. The damage also included a card filing cabinet, a typewriter, some open shelving, and a fan. Records inside the filing cabinet were intact.

Thirteen historical markers have been erected in Boonville by the Chamber of Commerce, and more are planned. At St. Joseph's Hospital are three markers for Hannah Cole's Fort, the first state fair in Missouri, and the second Battle of Boonville in the Civil War. Other sites marked are: the county jail where Frank James once was held; a block of wholesale houses that prospered during the era of river packet and prairie schooner; Highway

40 bridge on the "road to empire from civilization to sundown"; the impressive view from Harley Park, overlooking the Missouri River; the Episcopal Church, more than 100 years old; Thespian Hall; oldest brick house in the area; Kemper Military School; and "Little Willie's" grave in City Cemetery.

The Carthage Chamber of Commerce has ordered ten historical markers to point out significant sites to tourists. One will mark the largest gray marble quarry in the world. Others will locate a rare art collection from ancient Carthage, the site of the Battle of Carthage in 1861, the childhood home of Belle Starr, and the gateway to the national monument to George Washington Carver.

The 1954-55 Jolson Necchi Fellowship of \$2,500 for graduate study at Teachers College, Columbia University, has been awarded to Miss Helen Michailoff. Miss Michailoff, who came to the United States in 1947 from eastern Europe, received her Master of Arts degree at the University of Missouri where she taught in the Department of Germanic and Slavic Languages from 1947 to 1954.

A plaque honoring Revolutionary War soldiers buried in Cooper County was unveiled by Mrs. A. M. Hitch on February 1, 1955, at the meeting of the Hannah Cole Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Hotel Frederick in Boonville. Mrs. Dan G. Davis, regent, presented the memorial to the people of Cooper County, and it was accepted for placement in the courthouse by Judge Cecil Oswald. The dedicatory address was made by Judge Roy D. Williams.

The twenty-first annual National Folk Festival, presented by the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, will be held at Kiel Auditorium in St. Louis April 13-16, 1955. Informal folk activities will be especially emphasized and workshops used to teach leaders folk dances, songs, and other lore used in community folk activities.

Los Angeles, California, boasts a Missouri "Show Me" Club, which meets on the third Friday of each month in the South Seas Room of Clifton's Cafeteria. The traditional Christmas party was held December 17, 1954, and was presided over by President

Frank L. Robinson, 245 North Robinson Street, Los Angeles 26, California. At the meeting of February 18, 1955, a musical program was presented by Marguerite May and her "Future Stars on Parade," and Miss Phyllis Applegate, RKO star, appeared as an added attraction. Special events of the club were a two-day bus trip February 5 and 6 to the Imperial Valley and a bus trip March 27 to the Oceanarium and the Los Angeles Airport.

A newsletter from the Missouri Society of Washington, D.C., sent to the Society by Justus R. Moll of Washington, described the founding of the Missouri Society in 1900, making it the oldest State Society in continuous existence in Washington today. Further information about the society is obtainable from the secretary, Mrs. Fred H. Blaschke, Missouri Society, 3432 Thirteenth Street, Southeast, Washington 20, D.C.

Mr. Thomas P. Bedford of Fayette brought the records of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church near Fayette to the Society for micro-filming. The records on loan cover the history of the church from 1817 to 1948.

The Society has received on loan the records of the Grace Episcopal Church in Jefferson City from its formation in 1840 to 1954. The records, brought to the Society by Mrs. George A. Rozier of Jefferson City, have been microfilmed for preservation in the Society's collection.

Three hundred years of family history are summarized in *Osterhout*, a genealogical study by Homer C. Osterhout. A copy of the study, which covers the years 1653 to 1953, was sent to the Society by Mrs. Homer C. Osterhout of Crete, Nebraska.

A genealogical study of the Pyle family history from 1594 to 1954 was given to the Society by Mr. and Mrs. Homer Pyle of Savannah, Missouri. Homer Pyle is a co-author of the study, his associates being Lela Livingston, who gathered most of the material, Florence Tait, and R. Dean Goodwin. The booklet was published by Mr. Pyle and Mr. Goodwin.

Senator Allen McReynolds of Carthage has lent the Society for photostating two letters written by his maternal grandfather,

Wesley Halliburton, dated May 9 and July 30, 1875, and one letter by John S. Phelps, later governor of Missouri, dated April 20, 1876. Mr. Halliburton was a delegate in the Missouri Constitutional Convention of 1875, and these letters to his wife tell something of that body.

A copy of "The Missouri Army Argus," the Confederate newspaper published in Greenfield, Dade County, was given to the Society for preservation by Hal M. Wise, Jr., publisher of the Webb City *Daily Sentinel*. The newspaper was the property of Robert J. Dale, Mr. Wise's great grandfather. A portion of Dale's signature appears on the back of the paper and could have involved the Confederate sympathizer in trouble if found in his possession during the war years in Jasper County.

Mr. P. M. McCue of Jamesport, Missouri, has given the Society some interesting items for the manuscript collection. One is a letter written in Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 5, 1863, by his great uncle, P. M. McCue, to a brother and sister reflects the thoughts of a Confederate soldier taken prisoner only the day before by the forces of General Grant and includes a description of the campaign at Vicksburg.

An etching by M. Brenton of the Wornall Home at Sixty-first Terrace and Wornall Road in Kansas City was given to the Society by the Siegrist Engraving Company of Kansas City. The classic brick house, built in 1858, was the center of the Battle of Westport and was temporarily converted into a hospital for the wounded of both sides.

The Society has received from B. Cordell Stevens a copy of an unusual historical map of St. Louis County prepared by the St. Louis County Planning Commission, Chauncy H. Marten, chairman. Sketches mark historic sites on the map, and the border is decorated with drawings of thirty-seven historic houses and buildings of importance.

The Society has received a program of the eighth grade exercises, directed by Miss Stella Michel, of John Scullin School in St. Louis for the January class. The exercises January 26, 1955, were centered around the theme, "The Great River Road," with songs, addresses, and readings emphasizing the Mississippi River.

Mr. Alan Bethel of Richmond Heights sent the Society a copy of a booklet entitled *St. Louis for Children* written by his daughter-in-law, Elinor Baur Bethel, and the members of the January graduating class of Woodward School. This special project is compiled from information gathered on forty-two class, group, and individual field trips and describes important points of interest in St. Louis and the opportunities they offer St. Louis children.

A speech delivered by John B. Pew at the meeting of the trustees of the Kansas City Museum Association in October, 1954, has been printed, and a copy has been given to the Society by the author. In the speech, "A Brief Review of Some of the Important Events in the Life of the Kansas City Museum," Mr. Pew described the birth and growth of the museum.

Lewis B. Papin of Chaffee, Missouri, sent the Society a copy of a history of the Chaffee Methodist Church from its origin in 1905 to 1915 written by Elwood Alley. The church celebrates its fiftieth anniversary this year.

Mrs. John W. Hobbs of Jefferson City has given the Society a copy of the Cole County Historical Society's "Bulletin No. 3" which she compiled as the group's historian. Published last July, this bulletin continues the series begun in September, 1953, to report the Society's activities.

Ralph Freeman of Independence has called to the Society's attention the role played by the White Masque Players of Independence in the pageant held at Fort Osage June 22-27, 1953. Organized in 1922, the dramatic group was the nucleus for the basic organization of the dramatic production and provided trained individuals who worked with a county-wide cast under the direction of Donald Perry of the John B. Rogers Producing Company.

The story of native-born Missourian George Washington Carver was the subject used by another native-born Missourian, Dr. Richard Pilant of Muncie, Indiana, in a 30,000-mile world tour and is his counter-propaganda message to Communist charges of racial discrimination in the United States. Dr. Pilant is a consultant to the National Park Service and a spokesman of the United States Information Service which operates the Voice of

America, but his tour through thirty countries was self-assigned and at his own expense. An article on Dr. Pilant appeared in the magazine section of the *Indianapolis Star* of December 5, 1954, describing his work and the message he carried throughout the world.

Ruth Louise (Mrs. Irl L.) Johnson of St. Louis was the author of three Missouri articles in the *American Mercury* in 1954. "The Treasure House of St. Louis," which appeared in the July issue, describes the Charles A. Lindbergh exhibit in the west wing of the Jefferson Memorial in St. Louis. An article in the September issue tells about Captain Billy Menke's St. Louis showboat, "Goldenrod," the only showboat in America that plays nightly the year around. The article in the December issue, "The Home of 'Little Boy Blue,'" refers to the St. Louis home of "The Poet Laureate of Childhood," Eugene Field.

The *Cherry Diamond* of December, 1955, published in St. Louis by the Missouri Athletic Club, included an article describing St. Louis artist Frank B. Nuderscher's painting of the Eads Bridge and a photograph of the artist and his canvas. Mr. Nuderscher has won many awards and has exhibited widely at museums and galleries throughout the country. The three-by-six-foot painting was recently added to the James B. Eads Room of the Missouri Athletic Club.

Another painting by a St. Louis artist added to the collection in the James B. Eads Room and described in the December, 1954, *Cherry Diamond* is a portrait of James Buchanan Eads by Mrs. Dorothy Quest. Mrs. Quest has held seven one-man shows and has taught art at Community School, Maryville College, and the Sacred Heart Academy.

The complexities of the Dred Scott case are examined in an article by Hugh P. Williamson, assistant attorney-general, in the *Journal of the Missouri Bar* of December, 1954. The judges' opinions in the 1857 case, which made the Missouri Compromise invalid, are brought out as well as the roles of various participants of the case. Special attention is given to Chief Justice Roger B. Taney's reasons for concluding that Dred Scott was not a citizen and that Congress had no power to prohibit slavery in the territories.

The Emporia State Research Studies, the graduate publication of the Kansas State Teachers College, issued a pamphlet by Garrett R. Carpenter in December, 1954, entitled "Silkville: A Kansas Attempt in the History of Fourierist Utopias, 1869-1892." A copy of this interesting study of the communitarian society in Kansas founded by Ernest Valetton de Boissiere was given to the Society by the author.

An article describes the unsuccessful Northfield, Minnesota, raid staged by Frank and Jesse James, Cole, Bob and Jim Younger, and three men named Miller, Pitts, and Stiles on September 7, 1876. The stunned citizens rallied to improvise a tactically perfect defense and sent the Missouri raiders flying, after Miller and Stiles were killed. An interesting note of the article is the revelation that the bodies of Miller and Stiles, supposedly buried in the Northfield cemetery, were exhumed by two University of Michigan students and were shipped off to Ann Arbor in kegs labeled "Fresh Paint" where they were used as cadavers. The article, taken from the University of Michigan *Quarterly Review*, was sent to the Society by Hugh Allen of Webster Groves.

Two issues of the University of Tennessee *News Letter*, published for the division of university extension, might be of interest to Missourians. The January, 1953, issue, entitled "Literary Profiles of the Southern States," includes Missouri in its fifteen-state survey and summarizes the outstanding Missouri authors, their books, and the settings used. The study by David James Harkness is continued in the October, 1954, issue, "The Southwest and West Coast in Literature."

The Cape Girardeau *Southeast Weekly Bulletin* of January 20, 1955, published a feature article by Edison Shrum on the construction of the Thebes Railroad Bridge, an engineering feat of 1905 which resulted in a boom that affected the northern end of Scott County for twenty years. The article traces the project from designs by the engineer, Ralph Modjeski, to the dedication address on May 25, 1905, by Governor Joseph W. Folk.

Another article by Edison Shrum, in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Weekly Bulletin* of February 10, 1955, describes the importance of Commerce, Missouri, as a river town during its boom period from 1845 to 1890 and the remarkable degree to which



it still resembles a river town of that period. He traces the town's history since the 1790's, through its peak in 1887 with a population of 800.

Cape County's Bethel Church is the subject of an article by Edison Shrum in the Cape Girardeau *Southeast Weekly Bulletin* of February 17, 1955. The establishment of a church a mile and a half south of the present site of Jackson on July 19, 1806, was followed by the erection of a small log meeting house on October 11, and many of the early Baptist churches in Missouri were organized through this pioneer church.

An article by Phil Martin in the Farm and Home section of the *Columbia Missourian* of December 29, 1954, tells the story of Moses U. Payne, a lay Methodist minister who began his career in 1828 in Columbia as a merchant with a second-hand stock of goods and became wealthy. Payne made a fortune in mule trade, land speculation, and ox train caravans to the Far West. He spent part of his wealth in promoting charities and building churches and schools.

"Oh! Justice, when expelled from other habitations, make this thy dwelling-place." Anyone who knows the origin of this quotation inscribed on the old lintel stone on the wall in the south foyer of the Boone County Courthouse could solve a mystery which has been plaguing the State Historical Society, the *Denver Post*, and the Library of Congress. The stone was removed from the old courthouse built in 1847 and was placed in the new building erected in 1909. The quotation appears on the front and side of the *Denver Post's* multi-million-dollar home, and that paper ran an article on the mystery of its origin November 29, 1953, extracts from which were quoted on pages 318-9 of the April, 1954, *Review*. An article by Frank Masquelette in the *Columbia Missourian* of January 7, 1955, reviews the history of efforts of the *Denver Post* and of Floyd C. Shoemaker to find the author of the quotation and repeats Mr. Shoemaker's "educated guess" that it may be the work of Dr. William Jewell, founder of William Jewell College.

Rocheport merchant and banker John Woods Harris built a country showplace officially designated in 1872 as "the premium farm of the state." An article in the Farm and Home section of the *Columbia Missourian* of January 26, 1955, entitled "Boone County's Model Farm," gives a description of the farm and its

history as well as of Harris's career. The present owner, J. Barnard Gibbs, hopes to restore the estate as a model farm.

Mrs. Oliver Howard considers the role of railroads in helping to develop the country around Ralls County in an article in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 9, 1954. Railroad conventions, the incorporation of early roads, legal and financial complications, and fatalities are summarized with particular attention to "The Short Line" between Keokuk, Iowa, and St. Louis and branches of the line.

The *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 15, 1954, carried an article by Mrs. Oliver Howard on the trial of Alexander Jester in 1900 for the murder of Gilbert Gates. Mrs. Howard calls the trial the most spectacular event in the annals of the Ralls County Circuit Court and gives a colorful description of the participants, proceedings, and eventual acquittal.

The golden anniversary of the *Center Herald* of Ralls County is the subject of an article by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of December 15, 1954. The article describes the paper's origin in December, 1904, and relates interesting stories about its founder, J. F. "Calamity" Smith, and the first editor, Lawrence "Shakespeare" Brown.

The evolution of Rensselaer's educational system and how educational traditions molded the town's course and its name is discussed in an article by Mrs. Oliver Howard in the *Hannibal Courier-Post* of February 2, 1955. School days at the Van Rensselaer Academy for which the town was named are colorfully described, and photographs of the two buildings built in 1852 and 1866 give tangible evidence of changes when compared with the building erected in 1914.

The story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1804-1806 is receiving special attention in the *Kansas City Star*. A feature story by John Alexander on January 2, 1955, described the background and some interesting events of the 8000-mile trip and included a particularly fine illustration and a map of the route. A 26-installment picture history of the expedition began January 9 and continues each Sunday in the color comic and adventure section. The author of the series, Jay Edgerton, collaborated with artist Kurt Carlson in recreating the famous expedition.

The growth of Jefferson City, the town created for the sole purpose of governing the state, is the subject of an article by Arline Black in the *Kansas City Times* of January 18, 1955. The article describes how the site was chosen and the subsequent growth of governmental functions and facilities around which the city is still centered.

A small girl on the way to school near Campbell, Missouri, one November day in 1863 is reported to have found the body of a ten year old boy hanging from a plum tree. Billie DeMint, Jr. had been hanged by guerrillas when he refused to tell where his father was. An article by Vic Russell in the *Kennett Dunklin Democrat* of January 31, 1955, relating the story includes a picture of the tombstone erected through the efforts of George Sheets of Campbell in 1942.

Robert Steele Withers is the author of an "Old Folks' Tale" in the *Liberty Tribune* of December 2. The article relates findings from an old journal kept by a blacksmith named Moses Miller, revealing pioneer customs. Entries in the journal depict the everyday events of pioneer life to which Mr. Withers has added his own comments.

An article in the *Los Angeles Times* of February 8, 1955, sent to the Society by Frank L. Robinson, president of the Missouri "ShowMe" Club of Los Angeles, pays tribute to Mrs. Artie Mason Carter for her work in founding the famous Hollywood Bowl. Mrs. Carter is a native of Salisbury, Missouri. When the Hollywood Bowl Association established the project as a permanent enterprise, Mrs. Carter was installed as the first president and has now been honored by election as an honorary life director.

An old account of the history of the "Rock of the Cross," edited by Norman J. Reddick, is reprinted in the *Perry County Sun* of December 2, 1954. The account was previously published by the late Allan Hinchey in *The Community* in November, 1926. The island rock, located near the Missouri shore in the Mississippi River about two miles downstream from Wittenberg, Missouri, was discovered by three Canadian missionaries in 1699, and a cross was raised with appropriate ceremony.

An article in the *Platte County Gazette* (Parkville) of January 27, 1955, sent to the Society by James G. C. Tibbetts, gives an interesting and amusing description of treasure hunts for buried bourbon. A reported 16,000 gallons of fine Kentucky bourbon, then only twenty-five cents a gallon but now estimated to be worth \$500,000, went down with the *Francis X. Aubrey* in 1856. By the time treasure hunters became interested the Missouri had cut a new channel and attempts to raise the whiskey in the boat buried under the willows across from the Park College campus were unsuccessful.

Mr. B. Cordell Stevens of Clayton, Missouri, has sent the Society a copy of the *St. Louis Countian* of January 1, 1955, containing an article reporting the seventh annual county conference of the St. Louis County Public Officials held December 30 at the County Health Center in Clayton. At this meeting Mr. Stevens, president of the St. Louis County Historical Society, was presented with a large, framed color map of the St. Louis area "for his untiring efforts in tracing down—and authoritatively recording the early days of St. Louis County, making such a map possible."

A special roto section of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* of January 16, 1955, contained articles on the growth of printing in St. Louis, which ranks fifth in the nation in the total number of people employed in printing and publishing. The Associated Printers and Lithographers of St. Louis now includes over two hundred firms, and St. Louis is the comic book center of the nation. The first comic book containing all original drawings was printed in St. Louis, and present big sellers include "Archie" and "Joe Palooka."

The Society has received through Governor Donnelly's office a tear sheet from Mr. Allen Cameron of Panguitch, Utah, from the Salt Lake City *Tribune* of December 19, 1954, entitled "The Story of a Lonely Grave" by Dorothy Povey. A tribute to the pioneers who opened roads in the West, the article describes the grave of Henry Dare of Missouri who is buried in a four-by-eight-foot enclosure by the side of the road from Pine to Featherville, Utah. The tombstone of the youth, who was run over by a wagon while working for a freighting outfit, is marked "Henry Dare, 1857-1881" and, in scarcely visible words, "The Aftermath of Life" and "Aged 24 Years. Missouri."

A Confederate fort was located on what is now the Greg Faherty farm west of Portageville, but who built it or what troops were stationed there remains a mystery. A five-acre tract surrounded by a deep ditch is all that remains of the fort which was probably built to command traffic on the Old Pole Road and Portage Bay as part of the chain of forts constructed to bar the Mississippi River to Union travel. An article in the *Sikeston Herald* of November 25 discusses the unsolved mystery.

#### HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

*Report of the State Reorganization Commission of Missouri.* (Submitted to Governor Phil M. Donnelly and the 68th General Assembly January 10, 1955. 195 pp.) This commission headed by Francis Smith with George A. Rozier as vice chairman, better known as the "Little Hoover" commission, has outlined in 112 recommendations a pattern for streamlining the executive branch of the state government to "fit the role of the big business it has become." Other members of the commission were William L. Bradshaw, Pascal G. Bryant, J. T. Campbell, Henry S. Caulfield, Richard H. Ichord, Robert H. Linneman, Edward V. Long, Max Myers, William M. Quinn, and William M. Robinett. William R. Nelson, secretary of the committee on legislature, acted as secretary. Working with the commission were staff members Carl A. McCandless, Henry J. Schmandt, and John Schwada and consultants Thomas H. Eliot, Martin L. Faust, and Paul Steinbicker.

To consolidate existing functions, the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations would be created with its director acting as ex officio director of the Division of Workmen's Compensation. A Department of Commerce would replace the Department of Business and Administration and would include the Division of Corporations and Securities and the Division of Examination and Registration, the fifteen boards of which now operate as separate units in the Board of Education. The director of the Department of Commerce would also serve as the ex officio director of the Division of Examination and Registration. The functions of the Department of Revenue would be split with the Director of Revenue responsible for collection and the head of the Division of Budget and Comptroller responsible for expenditures. The three independent units in the Department of Public Health and Welfare would be integrated into a functional department, and the thirteen

bureaus of the Division of Health would be consolidated into four units. Consolidation of units dealing with motor vehicles and of agents collecting certain special taxes was also recommended. Department heads would be directly responsible to the governor but would appoint their own division heads, formerly appointed by the governor in many cases.

The report recommended the creation of a State Banking Board in the Department of Finance to replace the present ex officio Bank Appeal Board. The five-member board would hear and determine all appeals from rulings of the Commissioner of Finance and advise him, on request, on the administration of his office. Another recommendation was that the director of public buildings, with the help of the budget director and department heads, prepare a special long-range capital budget to permit legislative authorization of long-range plans.

The report suggested the elimination of the system of making payments through a warrant and a separate check and the adoption of a single warrant-check system, making only one form necessary. It also recommended a general study and overhauling of tax assessment laws and practices so that the ratio of assessment, now ranging from 19.3% to 51.8%, would be equalized. The State Tax Commission would have supervisory authority over the work of tax assessors.

The commission recommended the passage of a constitutional amendment to permit the investment of "unemployed" funds in the state treasury in short term United States government obligations. The state constitution now requires that the treasurer put all state funds, including what is not to be used for a year or two, in banking institutions. Since all these funds are now by law payable on the demand of the treasurer, they fall into the class of "demand payments" on which federal law forbids the payment of interest.

A recommendation to establish an Administrative Management Section in the Division of Budget and Comptroller would provide for a board selected on professional qualifications to see that the executive departments are modern, efficient, and economical, carrying on the work of the *ad hoc* "Little Hoover" commission.

*Glory, God, and Gold.* By Paul I. Wellman. (New York: Doubleday and Company, 1954. 402 pp. \$6.00) Mr. Wellman

attempts to portray in four hundred pages the Southwest's complex historical parade of four centuries in terms of the lives and deeds of the men and women who played the foremost roles in its development. This story of the Indians, Spaniards, French, Mexicans, and Americans in the Southwest, the second volume of the Mainstream of America Series, is written primarily for the general public. The coverage obviously cannot be complete, and among subjects omitted are the Mormon empire, the era of the Mountain Men, the establishment of the early stage-line and railroad routes, and the great gold rushes. The scope of the book covers the present states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Oklahoma, Colorado, Nevada, and even Mexico, but the author concentrates mainly on the Texas-New Mexico-Arizona area, limiting himself to the main stream of a narrative which must be kept within the bounds of a single volume. Of the groups discussed, the Spanish and Indians get the fullest treatment, considering their role, but the book reaches its climax in the American period with the descriptions of Texas' struggle for independence, the Mexican War, Civil War, and cattle trail industry, closing with a note on the explosion of the first atomic bomb at Alamogordo. Excellent sketch maps accompany the well-written narrative outline. Indexed.

*The Old Spanish Trail; Santa Fe to Los Angeles.* By LeRoy R. Hafen and Anne W. Hafen. (Glendale, Calif.: Arthur H. Clark Co., 1954. 377 pp. \$9.50.) This is the first of fourteen volumes which will be included in *The Far West and the Rockies Historical Series, 1820-1875*. The Hafens trace the history of the trail from its beginnings late in the eighteenth century to its end in the 1850's, paying special attention to the period of the 1830's and 1840's when commerce on the trail was most active. Convinced that no one group can claim credit for the opening and operation of the trail, the authors consider such component groups as the forerunners, padres, fox hunters, explorers, trail makers, packers, home seekers, horse thieves, slave catchers, official surveyors, and dispatch bearers. The work brings order to a subject confused by long-accumulated lore. Indexed.

*Bovard of the Post-Dispatch.* By James W. Markham. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1954. 226 pp. \$4.00.) The three-fold purpose of this book is to portray Oliver



Kirbey Bovard's life so that others might know him, to increase understanding of the journalistic techniques of a metropolitan newspaper, and to explore the course of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* since the death of its founder, Joseph Pulitzer I. The tracing of Bovard's meteoric rise from an obscure reporting position with the *St. Louis Star* through his work as managing editor is a fitting tribute to this "newspaperman's newspaperman." In spite of his fanatical desire to shun publicity, this whip-cracking task-master became known as "the greatest managing editor of all time," and legends of his remarkable accomplishments prevailed nearly every newspaper office in the country. The greatest individual force in first making the *Post-Dispatch* a great journal of nationwide influence, Bovard saw news as a shield against corruption and a spear of progress. The work of a University of Missouri graduate and a former professor there, this highly entertaining and instructive work sets a rapid pace. Indexed.

*The Annals of Kansas, 1886-1925.* Volume I, 1886-1910. Edited by Kirke Mechem. (Topeka: Kansas State Historical Society, 1954. 526 pp. \$4.00.) This ambitious undertaking required nearly ten years of work. An annals committee was appointed in 1944, and actual work began July 1, 1945, under the direction of Mr. Mechem, a former secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society. Newspaper records furnished the bulk of the material, but hundreds of volumes of histories, statistical reports, and government documents were used also. Far from dull reading, this is uninterrupted history, and even the casual reader will not skip many entries. The work continues the volumes published by Daniel W. Wilder in 1875 and 1886, chronicling Kansas history from the expedition of Coronado to 1886. An index for both volumes will be included in volume two. The volume is generously illustrated.

*Pioneer's Mission: The Study of Lyman Copeland Draper.* By William B. Hesseltine. (Madison, Wisconsin: The State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1954. 384 pp. \$4.50.) A prominent historian tells the story of a romantic antiquarian whose collection of 478 bound volumes of pioneer history has become famous among historians as the Draper Collection. Draper gathered the first great collection of private unofficial documents relating to the old Revolutionary frontier, and through his work

in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin he created a climate of opinion that the West and its history were important. Never a successful writer himself, he provided the incentive and raw material for young scholars such as Frederick Jackson Turner to "rescue the pioneers from oblivion." Dr. Hesselstine has made the 115-pound legend of Wisconsin come to life as a bumptious, flamboyant, even fascinating figure.

*Pictorial History of the Wild West.* By James D. Horan and Paul Sann. (New York: Crown Publishers, 1954. 254 pp. 500 illustrations. \$5.95.) The authors blame the weakness of the law in the existing social conditions for the role that violence, disorder, and killing played in the development of the West. Strife spawned by the Civil War also fed the flames of outlawry in the Middle West. This effectively and generously illustrated account is aimed toward replacing the phony aura of "romance" with a more realistic view of the West. Missourians will be particularly interested in the discussion of the Younger brothers, Charles Quantrill, the Jesse James gang, the Farringtons, Calamity Jane, Belle Starr, Marion Hedgepath, "Terrible" Fred Wittrock, the Daltons, and the Logan brothers. Indexed.

*Confederate Agent.* James D. Horan. (New York: Crown Publishers, Inc., 1954. 324 pp. \$5.00.) The dramatic episodes of Captain Thomas Henry Hines, underground agent of the Confederate Government, who conspired to destroy the Union from within by burning Chicago and New York and forming a new country in the Midwest friendly to the Confederacy, show the noble failure of a dying cause grasping at straws. Although the story has been known for years, Mr. Horan has unearthed new material on which to base this fast-moving, well-told account. One might question whether the Confederate plot was so close to success as the book suggests, but it is an interesting point for speculation. The comprehensive bibliography is helpful. Indexed.

*Fourteen Hundred and 91 Days in the Confederate Army.* Edited by Bell Irvin Wiley. (Jackson, Tennessee: McCowat-Mercer Press, 1954. xxiv + 332 pp. \$6.00.) A day-by-day record of the camp life of a Texas private, W. W. Heartsill, of the W. P. Lane Rangers, this book was first printed by the author himself

on a hand press one sheet at a time. Of the one hundred copies printed, only about thirteen are known to be in existence today. The *Journal* gives an intimate view of life in the Confederacy in a humorous, whole-hearted style which delights the reader. Professor Wiley has printed this edition in facsimile, adding an introduction, two appendices, some illustrations, and an index.

*The Fremantle Diary.* Edited by Walter Lord. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1954. 304 pp. \$4.00.) Entertaining and informative, this journal of a lieutenant colonel of the Coldstream Guards provides a behind-the-scenes glimpse of military strategy, personalities, social life, and frontier life in the South in the late spring of 1863. The visit was quite brief and the author left the country with unshaken confidence in the South's ultimate victory. A new edition of the diary, first published in 1863, is well worthwhile, and Mr. Lord has provided extensive notes. The editor's style is overly casual, and some of his generalizations might be open to question. The lack of an index is unfortunate.

*Stonewall Jackson and the Old Stonewall Brigade.* By John Esten Cooke, edited by Richard Barksdale Harwell. (Charlottesville: Univ. of Virginia Press, 1954. 76 pp. \$3.50.) John Esten Cooke, a writer-turned-ordnance-officer, gives here his impressions of one of the South's greatest leaders, his men, and his campaigns. The first of four biographical treatments of General Jackson by Cooke, the book makes clear the author's obvious hero worship from the very first sentence: "Greatest of Generals is General Stonewall Jackson." Nevertheless, such intimate glimpses as that of the man "moving about slowly and sucking a lemon" makes this charmingly-written book memorable.

*Rendezvous with Chance: How Luck Has Shaped History.* By Walter Hart Blumenthal. (New York: Exposition Press, 1954. 156 pp. \$3.00.) Convinced that the luck element will always be an immense factor in human destiny, the author analyzes the role of chance in a variety of cases ranging from the American Revolution to roulette. Offered as a humorous and stimulating tidbit rather than as a scholarly tome, the tail sometimes wags the dog, but the author does have certain definite and interesting ideas about historiography, concluding that the past is a guess and the future a gamble. Not indexed.

*Death of a Legend.* By Will Henry. (New York: Random House, 1954. 244 pp. \$3.00.) This is not the first novel based on the career of Jesse James, and, in spite of the publisher's claim, surely will not provide the last look at so favorite a subject. The author's theme is that at an early age Jesse was on the way to becoming an "incredibly wicked man." The novel is based on records of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency and other law enforcement agencies to lend realism to "a true bill of indictment returned against the persistently misrepresented life of a cold-blooded murderer." Not indexed.

*The Real Americans.* By Hyatt Verrill. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1954. 309 pp. \$5.00.) Intended to convey a better knowledge and understanding of the Indians of the United States in relation to their customs, arts industries, psychology, human characteristics, religious myths, and legends, this book is written in a popular manner and is based on a long career of research and personal experience with the Indian tribes. Mr. Verrill is an authority on the American Indians. Indexed.

*Early Days in Dallas County.* By Elva Murrell Hemphill. (Springfield: Roberts & Sutters, Inc., 1954. 115 pp. \$2.00.) Many phases of life in Dallas County are mentioned briefly in this survey of the highlights of social, economic, and political history of the county. The author includes comments on first land entries, biographies, business interests, and the main towns of the county. Several old legends and stories are included in the variety of material. A table of contents would be helpful. Not indexed.

*From Entry Fee to 'Fifty-Three: History of Lawson's Three County Community.* By Ruth Bogart Roney. (Liberty, Mo.: Liberty Tribune Printing Co., 1953. 91 pp. \$2.00.) Not only is the history of Lawson, Missouri, traced from the town's founding in 1870 on the line between Ray and Clay counties a mile below the southeastern corner of Clinton County, but the author also traces the history of the area back to the migration of the first Kentuckians, Virginians, Tennesseans, and North Carolinians in 1822. Development of the tri-state area is briefly described, and the growth of Lawson itself and its institutions is surveyed. Not indexed.

*The Race for Land.* By Vera J. Prout. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1954. 179 pp. \$2.75.) Fictional characters in a setting based upon historical facts are used to tell the story of the rush for free land in the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma in 1889. In her first book, Miss Prout, Children's Librarian at Kansas City Public Library, has drawn from her extensive experience of working with children to tell the story through the eyes of twelve-year-old Tom Gilbert. Descriptions of building a sod house, weathering a cyclone, fighting a prairie fire, and making friends with an Indian boy are all intended to appeal to readers in the ten to fourteen year age group. Illustrations by Kurt Wiese are clever and appropriate.

## OBITUARIES

BARADA, A. S., Lee's Summit: Born March 18, 1876; died Jan. 23, 1954. A member of the Society.

BELKNAP, CHARLES, St. Louis: Born Sept. 6, 1880; died Dec. 29, 1954. Former president of the Monsanto Chemical Company and vice chancellor emeritus of Washington University. A director of the Wabash Railroad, Boatman's National Bank, and St. Luke's Hospital.

BENNICK, WALTER E., St. Louis: Born July 23, 1894; died Jan. 4, 1955. Commissioner and judge of the St. Louis Court of Appeals for almost thirty years.

BLAIR, DAVID ELLMORE, Springfield: Born Aug. 16, 1874; died Dec. 28, 1954. A former member of the Jasper County Circuit Court, the Missouri Public Service Commission, and the Missouri Supreme Court, for fourteen years judge of the Springfield Court of Appeals. A member of the Society.

BLANTON, H. J. ("JACK"), Paris: Born Sept. 17, 1869; died Jan. 8, 1955. Editor of the *Monroe County Appeal* for over sixty years and recipient of local, state, and national honors for his civic and journalistic contributions. A founder and a member of the Society.

BIRKHEAD, DR. LEON M., New York: Born 1885 (?); died Dec. 1, 1954. A native of Winfield, Missouri, and a former minister, he was the founder and national director of the Friends of Democracy, organized in 1937.

CURRY, JEAN L., Sedalia: Born April 25, 1898; died Jan. 11, 1954. A chief organizer of the Pettis County Historical Society of which he was a charter member and past president. A member of the Society.

GEYER, HAROLD G., Neosho: Born April 30, 1879; died Feb. 10, 1954. Businessman and authority on local history. A member of the Society.

GORIN, HENRY J., Seattle, Wash.: Born Jan. 30, 1880; died Jan. 3, 1955. Member of the Washington State Bar Association and author of medical practice acts for several states. A member of the Society.

GRANT, WILLIAM T., Kansas City: Born Nov. 30, 1878; died Nov. 29, 1954. Founder of the Business Men's Assurance Company in 1909, he was the insurance company's president from 1922 to 1944, trustee of the University of Kansas City, and a civic leader. A member of the Society.

GREEN, CHARLES W., Moberly: Born Aug. 4, 1886; died Jan. 16, 1955. Noted horse show official and judge, secretary-manager of the Missouri State Fair 1933-1941, and recipient of *Saddle & Bridle* magazine's plaque in 1938 as the "most popular judge of the year." A member of the Society.

GRIFFITH, ARTHUR C., Greenfield: Born Dec. 25, 1882; died Jan. 14, 1955. Editor of the *Greenfield Vedette*, he was the last of the family who had published the *Vedette* continuously since shortly after the Civil War. A member of the Society.

HACKMANN, GEORGE E., Jefferson City: Born Aug. 10, 1877; died Dec. 29, 1954. One-time Warren County Clerk and a past State Auditor, he was in the insurance business in recent years.

HAHN, MANNEL, Winnetka, Ill.: Born April 2, 1895; died Dec. 31, 1954. A member of the Society.

HAMACHER, RALPH O., Richmond: Born Aug. 23, 1885; died June 21, 1954. A member of the Society.

HAYNES, J. SIMS, Moberly: Born Dec. 17, 1903; died Dec. 7, 1954. Realtor and appraiser, a past president of the Missouri Real Estate Association. A member of the Society.

HEAD, JOHN WALLACE, Palmyra: Born Aug. 14, 1871; died Jan. 9, 1955. Noted cattle breeder, a past president of the Missouri State Fair, and a member of the State Board of Agriculture. A member of the Society.

HERCULES, JOSEPH G., JR., St. Louis: Born Feb. 2, 1890; died Aug. 25, 1954. President of the Hercules Construction Company. A member of the Society.

HOLLENBECK, ARCH T., West Plains: Born Sept. 30, 1868; died Dec. 29, 1954. A prominent civic leader, he was editor of the *West Plains Journal* for thirty-five years and publisher of the *Howell County Gazette*, the *Houston Advocate*, and the *Willow Springs Advocate*. A member of the Society.

HUMPHREYS, PAULINE A., Warrensburg: Born March 28, 1891; died Jan. 25, 1955. Former head of the department of education at Central Missouri State College, ex-president of the State Teachers Association, founder of Delta Kappa Gamma, national organization for women teachers.

JOBSON, ARTHUR, Marceline: Born April 11, 1875; died Dec. 16, 1954. A former superintendent of the Marceline municipal light and power plant, farmer, and rural philosopher, he was a frequent contributor to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. A member of the Society.

KUBE, HERMAN H., Kansas City: Born March 7, 1881; died Sept. 19, 1954. Retired lawyer and president of the Native Sons of Kansas City in 1947. A member of the Society.

LEE, EDGAR D., St. Louis: Born Jan. 26, 1880; died Jan. 29, 1955. President of Christian College, 1920-1935, he was co-founder of the Lee-Rowan Manufacturing Company in St. Louis in 1939.

LEHMER, GEORGE, Oregon: Born Oct. 4, 1870; died Oct. 2, 1954. A member of the Society.

LORD, REV. DANIEL A., St. Louis: Born April 23, 1888; died Jan. 15, 1955. Noted lecturer, author, composer, and playwright, he was the national director of the Eucharistic Crusades of Knights and Handmaids of the Blessed Sacrament. He was an editor of *The Queen's Work*. A member of the Society.



MABREY, THOMAS W., Kirkwood: Born March 5, 1862; died Dec. 17, 1954. Speaker of the State House of Representatives in 1893 and Federal Deputy Collector of Customs until 1932, he was a former editor of the Doniphan, Missouri, *Prospect News*.

MITCHELL, WIRT, Fayette: Born Oct. 1, 1891; died Jan. 4, 1955. Retired editor and publisher of the Fayette *Democrat-Leader* and *Fayette Advertiser*. A member of the Society.

POLK, WAYNE W., Sidney, Iowa: Born Sept. 20, 1889; died Dec. 20, 1954. A member of the Society.

POWELL, CLYDE, Columbia: Born Dec. 22, 1881; died Jan. 29, 1955. Charter member of the National Rural Mail Carriers' Association, he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1940.

POWERS, EVERETT, Carthage: Born June 2, 1869; died Dec. 6, 1954. Prominent eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. A member of the Society.

PHILLIPS, ALROY S., St. Louis: Born Nov. 6, 1879; died June 6, 1954. First chairman of Missouri's Workmen's Compensation Commission, state senator from 1911 to 1914, and member of the 1945 Missouri Constitutional Convention. Active in Republican politics. A member of the Society.

PINKHAM, MARY JANE ROBINSON, Noel: Born Feb. 28, 1875; died Jan. 28, 1955. Missouri writer, author of a semi-biographical novel, *And I Listens*, in 1950.

PULLIAM, E. L., Birch Tree: Born Feb. 9, 1905; died Feb. 6, 1954. A member of the Society.

RAMEL, JOSEPH F., Kansas City: Born April 20, 1895; died Dec. 20, 1954. A member of the Society.

REDDICK, NORMAN JOSEPH, Perryville: Born Jan. 17, 1889; died Dec. 27, 1954. Associate editor of the *Perry County Sun*. A member of the Society.

ROBINSON, OMAR E., Kansas City: Born Dec. 17, 1868; died Sept. 16, 1954. Former prosecuting attorney of St. Clair County, he had practiced law in St. Louis since 1899. A member of the Society.



SCRUTON, ALICE LOUISE, Sedalia: Born July 16, 1873; died Jan. 8, 1955. Widow of Col. George H. Scruton, editor and part owner of the *Sedalia Democrat* and *Sedalia Daily Capital*, she was a principal stockholder in the Sedalia Democrat Company. A member of the Society.

SNOW, THAD, Charleston: Born Nov. 1, 1881; died Jan. 15, 1955. Farmer, author, and philosopher of "Swampeast Missouri," he was a member of the National Planning Association. His letters to the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* covered a variety of subjects. Author of *From Missouri* in 1954. A member of the Society.

WEST, CHARLES O., New Cambria: Born May 8, 1871; died Jan. 23, 1955. Physician and owner of one of the most complete private museums in Missouri. A member of the Society.

WRIGHT, C. B., Tuscumbia: Born Nov. 14, 1877; died Sept. 15, 1953. Captain of the last steamboat to operate on the Osage River, he was president of the Anchor Milling Company. A member of the Society.

## MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

### BEFORE THE DAYS OF "GIVE 'EM HELL"

From the *Calhoun Clarion*, January 7, 1905.

If we may be permitted to advise our Democratic neighbors: Lie low; keep still; let the kettle boil; don't say a word for a year. Some time or other things are bound to come your way. Republicans will make horrible mistakes. The people will resent it. Wait. Lie low. Don't fret. Cultivate quiet. Mum's the word. The hubbub of the late election is over. . . . If our Democratic friends could keep perfectly still for the next year or two, it would be worth millions to them. Just saw wood!

### A CLEAN VICTORY

From the *Columbia Missouri Herald*, July 14, 1899.

Orsen H. Swearingen has been elected to the lower house of the council of Kansas City. . . . The victory of Mr. Swearingen is a victory for the clean people. . . . It was charged that Mr. Swearingen played tennis and took a bath once a week, whether he needed it or not. This was a serious charge and came very near lining up the Republicans. Mr. Swearingen met the issue bravely, however, frankly admitting that he bathed. He said it was a good thing, and urged the Republicans to try it. Many of them did, with the result that they became ashamed of the attitude of their party organ on the free baths project and voted for Swearingen.

### NO CLOSED SEASON ON THE STATE

From the *Knob Noster Gem*, May 5, 1882.

Mrs. Henrietta Saltzman, of St. Joseph, has filed a singular claim against the State of Missouri with the Governor for damages in the sum of \$2,000 to her house, the scene of the James tragedy. Mrs. Saltzman is a widow, and she represents that her house was worth \$3,000 before the State, by its agents, killed one Jesse James therein; that said Jesse James, being a notorious person, morbid curiosity-seekers, in the effort to secure mementoes of him, have wrecked and carried off the greater part of her house, so that to-day she could not sell the place for more than \$1,000. Being damaged by the act of the State's agents, she comes to the State for reimbursement.

### ALMOST PERFECT!

From the *Columbia Missouri Herald*, July 28, 1899.

Missouri has a climate all her own. It does not take long residence to discover this fact. The climate soon makes its presence felt. . . . It is an

assorted and variable quantity. It is hot and cold and—like all else Missourian—it is the best and biggest of its kind. Missouri weather is all things by turns and nothing long. It grows and thrives upon kicks, and the most profound calculations and predictions of the weather prophet, as far as Missouri weather is concerned, "gang aft aglee."

. . . The beauty of this climate in its multifariousness. It illustrates the charms of unity in diversity. It is *e pluribus unum*—one climate from many kinds of weather. Then the element of surprise which enters into the composition of the subject of this sketch adds a fascination all its own. There is no monotony about it. No man knoweth what an hour may bring forth in Missouri.

## FINE OR SUPERFINE?

From the *Knob Noster Gem*, June 3, 1881.

. . . The manner of engaged girls are subject to constant modification at the caprice of fashion. . . . The engaged couples of 1881 are not commanded to hide their endearments under a bushel. They may even kiss in company if they are chaste about it. . . . Such a public kiss would have been scandalous in March 1880; but in 1881 it is fashionable, and therefore proper. The theory that an accepted lover is not to be trusted seems to have given place to confidence in his honor. . . . A new custom is for a suitor to keep his lady-love supplied with flowers, candy, and fruit. Many fellows make contracts with the florists to deliver bouquets regularly every morning. . . . A satin receptacle for gumdrops . . . with hand-painted pictures on it may cost anywhere from one to ten dollars. As for fruits, it is the aim of the enterprising lover to give his adored one her first taste of the season in this line. To this end he haunts the market and pays fabulous prices for the first lot of strawberries, etc. . . . Thus the wealthy adorn their courtship. . . .

## HOGS, HOGS, HOGS!

From the Oregon *Holt County Sentinel*, May 7, 1869.

Hogs, Hogs, til you can't rest! The pesky creatures are a terrible nuisance in this place. There are more of them here than in any town of this size in the West; and they are of the regular impudent rooting kind. They can root up a pavement as fast as it is laid down; or go through or under a fence just when they like, and they like pretty often . . . you need not be suprised to find that they had tunneled under pavement and fence and got into your "taters". . . . Oregon [Missouri] is a good place to raise hogs, and we wonder that there is so few that has gone into the business. One benefit resulting from a good supply of hogs, is it saves the Street Commissioner a good deal of labor in the way of ploughing up the streets. One old, long-snouted, elm peeler, has taken a job on the street in front of our office. He is evidently working out his poll tax and is doing good work clearing away all the dirt from the curb-stones. But what's the use of saying anything about the hogs; no use, so we won't.

## THE STARK BEGINNING

From *The Lexington (Ky.) Leader*, September 1, 1954. Extracts from an article by Gene Maner. Sent to the Society by Charles Johnson, Frankfort, Kentucky.

A house near Hutchison Station, Bourbon County [Kentucky], built before 1785 by Capt. James Stark, Revolutionary War soldier of Stafford County, Virginia, is still in excellent condition.

Capt. Stark is credited with bringing the first apple seeds to Bourbon County. His son, Judge James Stark, born in the home in 1792, married Jane Waits and moved to Pike County, Missouri, taking a "bundle of scions of selected fruit," according to a Bourbon County history. He grafted these twigs to native stock in the manner of his Virginia ancestors and thus began the famous Stark Nurseries at Louisiana, Mo. A descendant and member of the nursery firm [Lloyd Crow Stark, elected November, 1936] later became governor of Missouri.

## DID THE GOVERNOR SPEAK FOR THE STATE?

Extracts from a letter written by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher to Missouri artist Vinnie Ream Hoxie found in the *Stevens Papers* in the Library of Congress. Sent to the Society January 20, 1954, by Fawn M. Brodie of Pacific Palisades, Calif.

Executive Dept., State of Missouri  
Jefferson City, May 23, 1867

Mrs. Fletcher deposes me to the pleasant task of thanking you for the bust of [Thaddeus] Stevens. We have had an elegant pedestal carved of Missouri marble on which it is now placed in the Executive mansion. All our friends write in highest praises of your faithful representation of the great Radical. The Missouri Senate visited it in a body to-day and were all delighted to know that it is the work of a fair and talented daughter of Missouri. . . .

T. C. Fletcher

Editor's note: Attempts by the Society to discover the present location of the statue have been unavailing thus far. It is no longer in the Executive Mansion, and persons connected with the Office of Public Buildings and the Capitol Museum are not able to supply any information on the statue.

## READY! AIM! DON'T FIRE

From the *Richmond Democrat*, January 11, 1883. "President Lincoln's Story of Jackson and Benton."

One evening at the White House the conversation drifted to Benton, and Mr. Lincoln said that the very room we were sitting in had been the scene of a most characteristic adventure of Benton's with President Jackson. When Benton came to Missouri, he was at feud with Jackson; in fact he and his brother, and Jackson and several others had a difficulty at Nashville, in which Jesse Jackson was killed, and which was the cause of Benton's coming to Missouri. "It was in this room," said President Lincoln, "that their first meeting took place. Jack-

son was seated at this very table when the door yonder swung open and Benton stalked in and stood silently in the middle of the floor. Jackson looked up and recognized him at once, and recollected at the same time that he had no weapons to defend himself. Equally silently he got up, walked to the door, locked it and put the key in his pocket, and went back to his seat. Then he said, 'Does this mean war or peace?'

" 'It means peace,' said Benton.

"Jackson again arose, walked to the door, unlocked it, came back to his seat, and then said, 'Col. Benton, I am pleased to see you. Take a chair.'

"All this time Benton was standing statuesquely in the center of the room, never moving a muscle while Jackson was locking and unlocking the door, and the reconciliation between the two men was complete." It simply showed the dramatic character of the man.

#### MURDERER PAID FOR HIS OWN TRIAL AND EXECUTION

Extracts from an article sent to the Society by Miss Kate M. Gaines of Excelsior Springs from an old family collection.

Henry Garster, the first murderer legally hanged in Jackson County, paid every cent of the cost of his own trial and execution. . . . The total cost to the state was \$139.27. Judgment for this amount was given against Garster, and the sheriff was directed to levy upon his "goods, chattels, and real estate" to satisfy the claim. His farm was sold by the sheriff and the state recovered every cent it had expended because of his crime.

. . . It was charged that Henry Garster fired the shot [that killed Williamson Hawkins] and that Mrs. Hawkins had promised him \$150 if he would kill her husband. The woman was tried, convicted, and given a penitentiary sentence, but for some reason not recorded she was pardoned before serving any of her term. . . . In the summer of 1838, Garster was tried in Independence for murder in the first degree and convicted.

The hanging took place in the afternoon of May 10, 1839 . . . in . . . Independence. . . . When the primitive methods used in hanging Garster are considered, it is easy to see why the costs were so light. The gallows consisted of two poles set upright in the ground with a cross-piece at the top. From this cross-piece dangled the rope with a noose at the end. The officers and the prisoner, seated in a wagon, drove in under the gallows. The black cap was drawn over Garster's head, the noose was tightened around his neck, and the wagon was driven from under. That is all there was to it. . . .

#### NO PLACE LIKE HOME

From the Oregon *Holt County Sentinel*, July 30, 1869.

You want to know what sort of a country Missouri is, do you? . . . Missouri is an empire in itself. It embraces almost every variety of soil and climate that can be found in these United States. . . . Do not ask what Missouri can produce; ask what it cannot produce, and your answer will embrace sugar and the few tropical plants which have not yet been profitably cultivated anywhere in this country. Missouri, in production, is the United States on a small scale.

The fresh and bracing western breeze which sweeps over our prairies moderates the summer heat, while the mildness of our winters gives an average temperature for the year of 55° . . .

You can find any population that you want in Missouri. If you seek a crowded city, St. Louis exceeds a quarter of a million. If you want solitude, you can settle . . . behind the Ozark range. . . . You can find whole counties filled up from the North and East, and villages transported bodily from New England, Ohio, or Iowa. If you want a Southern atmosphere around you, there are counties where even the intrusive Yankee has never stopped unless to water his horse in haste. . . .

. . . to be frank, you can find small districts in this State where it is still uncomfortable for a Northern man to live, . . . but these localities are very few and any sensible man can warn you of them. . . . In nearly every county you may find a strong corps of Northern men, and stout hearted radicals who will greet you with the grasp of brothers.

FOR A PATRIOT, "NOT A WORD MORE"

From the *Glendale, California News Press*, November 8, 1954. Extracts from an article by Guy Allison.

. . . This writer has received a letter from a former college school mate, Dr. Floyd Shoemaker, . . . concerning the perignations of the original tombstone which marked the burial place of Thomas Jefferson. . . .

Said Curator Shoemaker:

"The monument was given to the university in 1883 at the request of its president, Dr. S. S. Laws, by the great-grandchildren of the illustrious patriot and statesman, and the heirs of his estate. It is a strange commentary that the final resting place of the author of the Declaration of Independence was unmarked by any fitting memorial for 57 years after his death. . . . The monument was shipped from Monticello by Dr. Fleet on July 4, 1883, and was unveiled on the campus of the University of Missouri with appropriate exercises on June 4, 1885, during commencement services. . . .

"The monument is a plain obelisk, hewn from the granite of Jefferson's native hills, and designed and inscribed according to Jefferson's own instructions . . . as follows:

" 'The following would be the most gratifying. On the grave a plain dye or cube of 3 feet, without any moulding, surmounted by an obelisk of 6 feet in height, each of a single stone. On the face the following inscription, and not a word more:

HERE WAS BURIED  
THOMAS JEFFERSON  
AUTHOR  
OF THE DECLARATION OF  
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE  
OF  
THE STATE OF VIRGINIA  
FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM  
AND FATHER OF THE  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA. "

## WHERE D. BOONE LEFT HIS MARK

From the *Kansas City Times*, Nov. 13, 1954. Extracts from an article by Hugh P. Williamson.

On the western edge of Fulton is a large sandstone rock which would appear to have historic associations. This rock, approximately 20 inches high, 4½ feet long and 4 feet wide, lies near the point of a low bluff which is within the angle formed by the junction of Stinson Creek and a deep, usually dry gulch. The area is covered with brush and trees, and is outside any usual lines of human travel. On the upper side is carved "D. Boone," below which is the date "1801." Somewhat below and to the right of the date there is engraved an arrow tip whose direction is south, 70 degrees west.

Above and a little to the left of Boone's name is inscribed "D. Hook." Above and to the right of Hook's name there is engraved another arrow tip so pointed that a line drawn directly from it would intersect a line drawn from the arrow first mentioned at a point a short distance beyond the rock. The names, date, and arrow tips show the effects of long weathering. All are equally clear, which would indicate that they were made at the same time.

From the manner in which their characters are formed it would appear that the name of Boone, the date, and the two arrow tips, were made by the same hand, but not the name of Hook. Known facts make it seem probable the Boone name and date were inscribed by Daniel Boone. . . . The rock upon which they are found is only a few hundred yards north of the Boone's lick trail . . . known to have been traversed by the sons of Daniel Boone as early as 1806. It could very well have been traveled by Boone five years earlier, as he is known to have been in this general area as early as 1800. . . . "D. Boone" is the manner in which the name of the great pioneer appears upon various documents known to have been signed by him.

. . . It would appear . . . probable that Boone and some companions, one of whom at least was D. Hook, sometime in the year 1801 camped here for the night and left these mementoes of their presence.

## TV WAS NEVER LIKE THIS

From the *Springfield Daily News*, October 6, 1954. Extracts from an article by Nona Morton in "The Ozarks Wastebasket," edited by Lucile Morris Upton.

Come back with me for a fleeting moment. Let's stop the clock and have a peek at a big traveling tent show. . . . The regular show had been bill-boarded all over town for two weeks in advance as the most magnificent spectacle show under canvas. Admission only a dime. . . .

You had bought your ticket for only a dime, all right, as you first entered the tent, but you quickly discovered that only the last four rows were the 10 cent seats and they were already filled. . . . So you paid another quarter to a fast talking usher who seated you on a very hard and narrow wooden bench. After a few moments of this granite-like repose you gladly exchanged another dime for a "soft seat," a little cloth pad, from another energetic usher . . . the hawkers really go to town! They are doing a land-office business as they ex-



change the boxes of de-e-lichtful confection with the genuine jo-o-olery in each-and-every-box for the quarters from the crowd. . . .

So you are entertained by the song-dance-joke routine of the show for an hour or so. . . . [Then] the house lights black out as . . . the dancin' gals, like the proverbial Arabs, silently fold their veils and softly steal away, the tempo of the music changes to a slow throbbing and haunting, sensuous and pulse-stirring rhythmic sobbing. A blue flood winks out the rose glow and now—NOW—here she is . . . the one and only . . . the incomparable Valinda . . . in all her alabaster glory, plus long blonde hair and bubbles. . . .

As your eyes become more accustomed to the eerie dimness of the blue haze it gives you a start when you realize that the one and only Valinda is a dead ringer for that graceful dark-haired dancer on the right end of the regular show. Suppose Valinda could possibly be her in a blonde wig? . . . Naw! . . .

The best laugh was on the way out of the tent . . . [when a] highly irritated lady was loudly proclaiming to all and sundry, "I bought this little old pad."

"But madam," pleaded the usher, "You didn't buy it, you rented it!"

"I paid a whole dime for it," she screamed, "and I'm takin' it home and you can't stop me!"

And she did and he didn't.

#### MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

- American Mercury*, July, Sept., Dec., 1954: "The Treasure House of St. Louis," by Ruth Louise Johnson; "Captain Menke's School for Actors," by Ruth Louise Johnson; "The Home of Little Boy Blue," by Ruth Louise Johnson.
- Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, Jan., 1955: "Memories of a Long Life in St. Louis," by Robert James Terry, M. D.; "This Was Missouri: A Portfolio of Early Street Scenes"; "The Diary of William H. Ashley," edited by Dale L. Morgan; "Captain James MacKay, Early St. Louis Settler," by Arline Black.
- Central States Archaeological Journal*, July, 1954: "The Titterington Focus—Red Ochre [St. Charles, Mo.]," by Gregory Perino.
- Daughters of the American Revolution Magazine*, Feb., 1955: "Lewis and Clark Commemorative Stamp," by Zeo Holbrook Elder.
- Emporia State Research Studies*, Dec., 1954: "Silkville: A Kansas Attempt in the History of Fourierist Utopias, 1869-1892," by Garrett R. Carpenter.
- Journal of the Missouri Bar*, Dec., 1954: "The Dred Scott Case," by Hugh P. Williamson.
- Missouri Alumnus*, November, 1954: "W. W. Mayo, Pioneer Doctor, Held Degree from M. U.," "Medical Alumnus Shares 1954 Nobel Prize."
- Missouri Archaeologist*, Oct.-Dec., 1954: "Preliminary Salvage Archaeology in the Pomme de Terre Reservoir Area, Missouri," by Carl H. Chapman.
- Ozarchaeologist*, Nov., 1954: "The Oldest Paintings in the World," by P. Dykgraaf; "Mound Near Kimmswick, Missouri," by Gerard Fowke; "Caves in Pulaski County, Missouri"; "The Elephant Bed at Kimmswick, Missouri," by Gerard Fowke.

*Quarterly Review*, University of Michigan, 1954: "The Northfield Raid, and Its Ann Arbor Sequel," by Francis F. McKinney.

*Westerners Brand Book*, Autumn, 1954: "Charlie Russell—The Unforgotten Man," by Norman A. Fox.



## ELMER ELLIS

To Dr. Elmer Ellis, acting president of the University of Missouri, dean of the College of Arts and Science, and professor of history, the State Historical Society is indebted for securing the first and practically only additional quarters it has obtained since the main building of the library was erected in 1914. As chairman or member of the university's library committee, Dr. Ellis was responsible for this invaluable service.



Elmer Ellis

When the west wing of the library was completed in 1937, the Society through Dr. Ellis' efforts secured its first separate research newspaper readingroom; its first archive room; its first separate catalog, map, and manuscript room; its first newspaper stack room since 1914; and its first book stacks outside the basement; and in 1941, its first rare book room was obtained with his help.

This additional space also permitted setting aside a separate acquisitions room, a separate microfilm reading room, and a publication research room.

Dr. Ellis' interest in the welfare of the Society was based on his regard for its accomplishments and his wish to promote research facilities in Missouri history. Both of these attitudes also activated his founding in 1943 the Western Historical Manuscripts Collection of the University of Missouri. In the absence of the east wing of the library building, planned in 1914 for the Society within ten years, the additional quarters obtained by Dr. Ellis were all that allowed much of the recent development of the Society's collections and their preservation, servicing, and use.

A total of 5,716 square feet of space was added through Dr. Ellis' efforts. This is 40% of the Society's present space and was an increase of 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ % over the 8,556 square feet occupied by the Society in 1936.



**Heroism of Miss Elizabeth Zane**

Fort Henry at Wheeling was the scene of the last battle of the American Revolution, September 11-13, 1782. During the attacks and siege by a British captain, forty regular soldiers, and 260 Indians, twenty-three-year-old Elizabeth Zane and her brothers, Silas, Jonathan, and Andrew, were in the fort, but another brother, Ebenezer was in his house about sixty yards from the fort and had a supply of powder needed by the men at the fort. It was on this occasion that Elizabeth Zane "braved the savages with deep disdain" and performed the feat famous in song and story. A vivacious poem by John S. Adams relates how she dashed "Swift as an antelope" to Ebenezer's cabin, snatched the life-saving powder,

Then, scorning the bullets' deadly rain,  
Like a startled fawn, fled Elizabeth Zane.

With the replenished supply of powder, the defenders were able to hold their position until the attackers finally gave up the siege.

Elizabeth Zane afterwards lived about two miles above Wheeling, founded by her brothers in 1770, on the Ohio side of the river. She married twice and died at St. Clairsville, Ohio, in 1847.

This picture gives a nineteenth century European concept of the American Scene. It is the fifth of the "Heroic Deeds of Former Times" series by the German artist Georg Wilhelm Fasel executed in 1851 and owned by the Society. The last of the series will appear on the July, 1955, *Review*.

